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Many Lessons Learned In Tunisian Campaign

American Troops Explode Myth Of German Invincibility

WASHINGTON—American troops thrown against the battle-toughened Axis veterans of Spain, Ethiopia, Poland, France, the Lowlands and early African campaigns had many lessons to learn. Lessons they had to learn the hard way—while winning battles.

The war-conscious Axis had tested its strategy and equipment while fighting in the Spanish revolution and in the war against hapless Ethiopia. The equipment from those campaigns was remodeled, the troops retrained and strategy revised before the German armies crushed the ill-prepared nations of Europe.

The American troops were tossed against an enemy which was in the habit of winning. The victorious German army of Africa, led by General Rommel, the desert fox, had mastered the art of desert fighting while slugging its way to the banks of the Nile.

Highly-Polished Machine

Against this highly-polished war machine the American draftee Army was pitted. The American soldiers made mistakes, but when the chips were down—they won the battles.

"Lessons from the Tunisian Campaign," published by the War Department, realistically points out the errors made by American troops. The lessons taken from reports of division, separate, and subordinate unit commanders have been published to

assist in the training of organizations which have not yet entered combat.

The digest emphasizes the soundness of basic training principles, but states that misapplication of these principles and a lack of judgment in their use in existing situations proved disastrous in battle experience.

Many of the errors pointed out in the War Department publication are related directly with modern warfare. Other errors resulted from disobeying the basic principles of warfare taught by Genghis Khan when his hordes overran the known world.

Myth Exploded

The myth of German invincibility had to be exploded. According to an Armored Force commander it has been effectively dissolved.

"... The German is skillful, ruthless, and a master of deception. He can be beaten. American soldiers have seen him in retreat. The myth of the invincibility of the German army and its equipment has been exploded. It has been exploded by skillfully led, skillfully fought, and determined troops. The German army can be overcome by no other means."

Before American troops could explode this myth they had to brush-up on some of their old battle principles and make adaptations pertinent to modern warfare.

(See Lessons Learned, Page 16)

Victory—When the Infantry Gains It—Says Gen. McNair

"By now it must be clear even to our enemies that the Allies are marching to victory," said Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, on the Army Hour broadcast last Sunday.

"But it is not clear," General McNair went on, "when victory will come nor what it may cost."

The German surface navy has been all but swept from the sea. German submarines have been largely defeated. In the Pacific, the United States' Navy is greatly superior to the Jap Navy. The Allies have a great and growing air superiority at

every primary point of contact with the enemy. Yet the enemy is still strong and defiant.

"Defeat of the German and Jap by sea and by air does not defeat them on land. Their armies are still intact and fighting fiercely."

"Thus, we know that a fight to the finish—which is our avowed objective—will have that finish on land, not sea or air. The decisive and final struggle on land is being fought by the Infantry and its supporting arms and services. It is true that the Infantryman is supported magnificently by artillery and air. But this support is behind and above him. There is nothing in front of him but the enemy."

Measures Our Progress

"The Infantry measures our progress along the road to victory. The only force that can break the hostile Infantry is our own Infantry."

"Today the Infantry numbers less than one-fifth of our Army. The other four-fifths fundamentally are to ease the way of the Infantry and help it to fight forward against the maze of the enemy's deadly modern weapons."

"Proportionately, the Infantry losses thus far suffered have been several times those of any other arm. The Infantryman not only takes far more than half of our battle losses but he endures the greater hardships, he gets more tired, he sleeps less, and he eats when and what he can."

"Our Army is no better than its Infantry, and victory will only come when and as our Infantry gains it. To Infantrymen battling overseas, the Army Ground Forces stand in reverent salute. May the Infantrymen now in training here at home join you soon. May they prove equal to the stern tasks ahead of them. May the supporting arms and services do the utmost in their high privilege of fighting with you and for you."

First Women Doctors Go Through Training

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Army's first women doctors are going through their indoctrination and training at Lawson General Hospital here prior to their assignment to fixed medical installations.

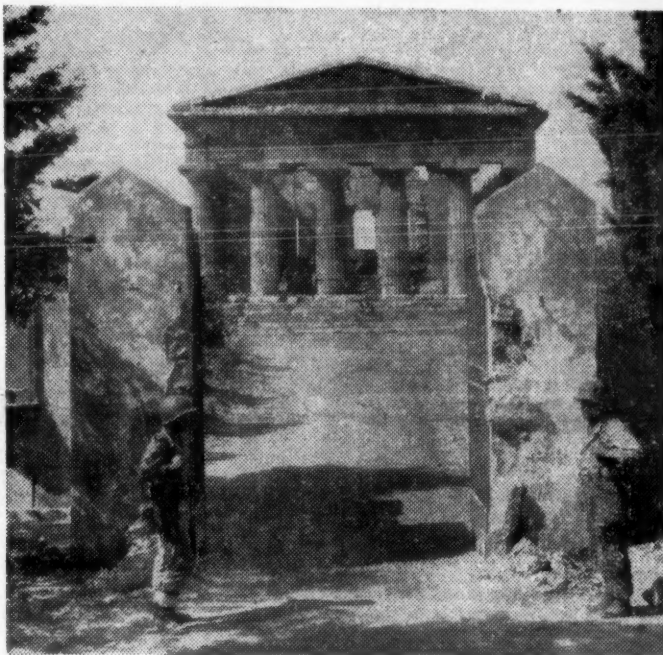
There are 10 doctors in the four-week course learning Army medical procedure and administration. At the completion of the course they will replace male doctors for overseas service.

Soldiers May Help With Christmas Mail In Swamped Cities

WASHINGTON—The War Department this week authorized the use of enlisted Army personnel to assist in the handling of Christmas mail in cities where postmasters are unable to secure adequate manpower from civilian sources. The order supplements an earlier one placing available Army vehicles at the disposal of local postmasters for the transportation of mail during the Christmas rush period.

Detailed arrangements for the utilization of soldiers in this capacity will be made by postmasters with commanding officers of posts, camps and stations designated by service commanders. Personnel will be detailed in such a manner that there will be no interference with vital training activities.

The Post Office Department will provide meal allowances for the soldiers, when necessary, and will maintain and service vehicles during their use in the postal service.



THIS GREEK Temple of Neptune, in Paestrum, Italy, built more than 2,700 years ago, is apparently untouched by the ravages of today's war, and time has left it still an architectural masterpiece. The two American soldiers on guard add a new touch to a classic scene.

—Signal Corps Photo

Promotions are Slated for Approximately 11,000 Nurses

Increased grades have been allotted to positions now held by members of the Army Nurse Corps which will permit promotions for about one-third of the approximately 33,000 members of the Corps, the War Department announced this week. Recommendations for promotions will be made by Chief Nurses and Commanding Officers.

Authorization for the promotions is effective immediately. Formerly, in a hospital unit which required 100 nurses, only one captain and seven first lieutenants were authorized. The new plan will authorize a lieutenant-colonel, a major, three captains, and 31 first lieutenants for the same organization.

The position held by a nurse in charge of a hospital with a minimum capacity of 3,000 beds will be such as to carry the relative rank of lieutenant-colonel; at a hospital of 750-bed capacity, the relative rank of major, and that of 500 beds but less than 750, the relative rank of captain.

Regardless of capacity of the hospital, the nurse in charge will have the relative rank of lieutenant-colonel if the hospital has enrolled, in addition to the authorized nurse strength, 25 or more nurses studying in one or more specified courses. Directors of the Army Nurse Corps

in major theaters of operation will have the relative rank of lieutenant-colonel; in minor theaters of operation and defense commands, the relative rank of major. The designation of a theater as major or minor for allotment of nurses is made on the basis of its medical requirements.

The relative rank of captain for Dietitians and Physical Therapy Aides in charge of departments in 3,000-bed hospitals or in hospitals conducting courses for students is covered by the authorization.

Army, Navy, Increase Quotas When WACs Lag

WASHINGTON—Because of lagging WAC recruiting and failure of draft boards to meet their quotas, the Army and Navy have increased their induction quotas for the month of January, instead of decreasing them as had been expected.

During the debate over the father draft bill last September War Department officials had told Congress that the Army expected to reach its peak strength of 7,700,000 men on Jan. 1 and would need only replacements after that. The Navy is not expected to reach its maximum strength until the middle of 1944.

WAC recruiting is 53,000 behind schedule. The WAVE drive is lagging 44,000. Added to this is the deficit of 30,000 caused by failure of draft boards to meet their October quotas in their confusion over the status of fathers.

Be 'Pigmy' State

Crushing of Japan Outlined At Cairo Conference

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in a dramatic conference at Cairo, have approved a grand-scale plan for the defeat of Japan and have agreed to strip Japan of all the territory she has taken by "violence and greed" in a half-century of conquest.

The exact nature of the military plans to reduce Japan to a pigmy state are, of course, "hush-hush" but the very nature of the agreement to wipe out her empire precludes any possibility of anything but unconditional surrender.

It is an open secret that Burma will probably be the first point in

the all-out attack with an eye to opening a route to the surrounded Chinese troops.

The conference definitely took the Pacific war out of the "secondary" class as the leaders of the three great powers outlined a specific program which might be called the Pacific Charter.

In brief this document promised full agreement on the strategy of future military operations against Japan that the three great powers discussed.

It resolved:

1. To press unrelentingly the war against their brutal enemies by sea, land and air and stated that pressure is already rising.
2. To renounce all territorial gains for themselves and to strip the Japanese of all Pacific Islands seized since 1914.
3. To restore to China the lost lands of Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores.
4. To expel Japan from all other territories she has taken by violence and greed.
5. To guarantee the future independence of enslaved Korea.
6. To persevere in the serious and prolonged operations necessary to procure the unconditional surrender of Japan.

Following the conference the Allied leaders departed for an undisclosed destination. Rumors point out the possibility of a conference with Premier Stalin.

The obvious confidence President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have in the eventual defeat of Germany was reflected in the new emphasis being placed on the Pacific theatre.

Military Leaders Present

The following U. S. military leaders took part at the conference: Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of U. S. Forces in China, Burma and India; Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, chief of AAF in China; Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander in the Mediterranean theatre; Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, chief of staff in the Southwest Pacific; Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of staff to President Roosevelt; Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the fleet and chief of naval operations; Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff; Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of Army Air Forces; Lieut. Gen. Breton B. Somervell, chief of Army Service of Supply; John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War; Lewis W. Douglas, deputy shipping administrator; Harry Hopkins, adviser to the President; W. Averell Harriman, Ambassador to Russia; John G. Winant, Ambassador to Britain; Laurence A. Steinhardt, Ambassador to Turkey, and former Ambassador to Russia; Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, U. S. Army theater air officer in China, Burma and India.

Harmon Parachuted To Safety Once Again

WASHINGTON—"Lost-again-found-again" Harmon is back with the 14th Air Force after parachuting for the second time to safety.

Lt. Tommy Harmon, of All-American fame, had been given up as lost after his plane was knocked down by Zeros. But he was rescued by Chinese and for the second time has returned to duty. The first time he parachuted to safety in South America.

'America Alert' Legion's Slogan to U. S. People

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The slogan, "America Alert," has been adopted by the American Legion to waken the United States people who feel that the war is already won.

President Roosevelt expressed keen interest in the plan in his message to the Legion convention at Omaha. The Legion plans by publicity, speakers, radio talks and community effort to bring to the people on the home front these things: "This is my war. It can happen here. The end is not yet in sight."

Copies of the Army Times
are made available to all
Army hospitals through the
American Red Cross.

All-Weather Gasoline Developed for AGF

New Fuel Used In All Vehicles from Jeeps to Tanks

WASHINGTON—Development of an all-purpose, all-weather gasoline, designed to meet year-round combat requirements of all Army Ground Forces vehicles, ranging from jeeps to tanks, was announced this week by the War Department.

Specifications for the new gasoline insure maximum operational efficiency at temperatures ranging from zero to extreme heat, thereby eliminating the necessity of differentiating between summer and winter grades. Vapor lock is eliminated at high atmospheric temperatures; and good starting, with short warm-up periods, is provided at low temperatures.

Slightly different requirements are specified for fuel which may be required for operations in extremely cold temperatures.

80 Octane

The new all-purpose gasoline provides a single fuel standardized at 80 octane. It was developed through three years of experimentation by the Fuel and Lubricants Division, Office of the Quartermaster General, working closely with the Ordnance Department, and the oil and automotive industries. Data was obtained from theaters of operation, Army installations, and industrial organizations. Tests were conducted in the blazing heat of the desert and in the cold of the North.

Behind development of the gasoline were three necessities, all dictated by the size and scope of the war:

1. It was necessary that the Army have a gasoline which could be used effectively in combat under practically all climatic conditions.
2. It was necessary that the Army have a gasoline high enough in octane rating to operate all of its

vehicles effectively in combat, yet low enough to permit ample procurement.

3. It was necessary that the Army's gasoline have sufficient stability so as not to gum under the long storage which sometimes is necessary in building up stocks for military operations.

War Changed Gas Problem

Prior to the war, the Army's use of gasoline was confined, for the most part, to the continental United States. Changes from winter grade gasoline to summer grade gasoline were taken care of automatically by the petroleum industry.

Global warfare, however, presented a different picture. Gasoline designed for winter use is dangerous in summer or desert operations, as a vapor-locked and stalled tank or vehicle makes a good target. Therefore, winter grade gasolines used in the United States could not be used effectively in the desert or in areas where it was summer. Conversely, summer grade gasoline used in the United States could not be used effectively in areas where it was winter.

It was necessary that the Army, in every procurement of gasoline, specify the exact area in which it would be used, and the time of year. This precluded a flexible supply system in the theaters of operation. Also, it made it impossible in the event of an emergency to re-route a shipment of gasoline destined for one area to another with a different climate, such as from the European theater to the Southwest Pacific, where the climates are exactly the opposite of one another.

Three years ago, the Army required three different octane ratings in its gasoline for combat vehicles and other motor transport—91 octane aviation gasoline for tanks, 80 octane, and 72 octane. In the first move toward standardization, early tank engines requiring 91 octane were redesigned to operate with 80 octane. Because tank engines could not be lowered further in octane requirements without sacrificing efficiency of performance in combat, it was decided to standardize on 80 octane as the single-combat gasoline for all Army Ground Forces vehicles.

Out-Perform Enemy

It was recognized that as the war progressed, requirements for large amounts of aviation and motor vehicle fuels would result in a degrading of civilian gasoline. The specifications calling for 80 octane for combat requirements of Army Ground Forces vehicles insure the using troops of the quality of gasoline necessary to out-perform the enemy in the operation of their equipment.

The new specifications take care of the problem of stability. This factor is not so important in civilian gasoline as in military motor fuel because the rate of civilian consumption is high enough to avert the necessity of long storage. Furthermore, there is little storage of civilian gasoline in containers as small as the 55-gallon drums and 5-gallon cans which the Army requires for field use.

The Army will confine its use of 80-octane gasoline to the minimum required for combat and necessary training purposes. Where it is possible to use the lower grades of gasoline, every effort will be made to do so. Passenger automobiles and general-purpose vehicles used for Army activities in large cities, for example, will use gasoline of the same specifications as that available to civilians.

YOU FIGURE the odds on this ever happening again, much less a photographer being around to snap the shutter at just the right time. Streams of tracer bullets fired from machine guns are here seen colliding in mid-air and ricocheting into space. Occurrence took place during a flame-thrower demonstration at Fort Lewis, Wash.

—Army Photo

Lapel Buttons for GI's With CDD's Are Ready

WASHINGTON—Lapel buttons for wear on civilian clothing, to signify honorable military service on and after the declaration of a period of National Emergency, Sept. 9, 1939, are being distributed to issuing agencies throughout the country, the War Department announced this week.

The announcement of when and where the buttons will be distributed to those eligible to receive them will be made locally within the next few days by each of the nine Service Commands within the continental limits of the United States.

Million Half Made

The Quartermaster General has procured approximately 1,500,000 of the plastic gold-coated buttons. Of these, 1,100,000 have been sent to Quartermaster Depots throughout the continental United States. From the depots, the buttons are being sent to Army posts, camps and stations.

The buttons will be free to all men and women who, on and after Sept. 9, 1939, have:

Served honorably in the Army of the United States and who have been or who are honorably discharged or transferred to an inactive status and to officers and enlisted members of the WAAC whose separation from the service was under honorable conditions.

There are alternate procedures which eligible personnel may follow in obtaining the buttons. One is by applying in person at any Army installation, except ports of embarkation. The other is by writing to any Army Installation.

When applying in person, enlisted personnel must submit their certificates of honorable discharge or their certificates of service, on which the issuance of the button will be noted. Officers must bring with them two

true copies of the orders which separated them from active service.

If application is made by mail, enlisted personnel must inclose their discharge papers. Officers must inclose two true copies of their separation orders. It is recommended that such letters be sent by registered mail to avert danger of discharge papers being lost.

The lapel button, made of gold-plated plastic, thus eliminating the use of critical materials, is simple in design. The insignia is a dexter eagle within a circle, the wings extending beyond the circle's edge. Basically the button is similar to the metal and enamel button authorized in 1925 by the War Department for wear by men and women who had certain specified types of military service or training.

Dogflies Whipped At Gordon Johnston

CAMP GORDON JOHNSTON, Fla.—That pesky dogfly, who thought he had a corner on this part of Florida, has been whipped and sent to cover at Camp Gordon Johnston.

The whipping was administered by two sanitary units stationed here, giving the initial try-out to an Army Sanitary Engineers experimental method of dogfly control. The new method of control is not only successful in knocking the dogflies dizzy, it also is done efficiently and easily with a hand operated, one-man, dry spray powder duster machine. The great use of these machines, outside of their efficiency in pest control, is that they can be easily transported and employed with comparative ease in combat zones.

The dogfly breeding season is now past and at this amphibious training center, thousands of tired and sweating trainees have daily thanked all concerned for dogfly control.

'What and Where' Book Tells GIs About Camp

CAMP CLAIBORNE, La.—For the soldier just arriving in Camp Claiborne—and for many who have been here for some time—The What and Where Book is proving an invaluable aid. Published by The Camp Claiborne News, weekly newspaper at the Eighth Service Command post, as a service of the public relations branch, the booklet contains practically the information the average soldier needs to know about the camp and about the Army.

It contains nearly 50 pages and its "slick-paper" cover features a sketch of a non-com with his inevitable whistle, drawn by Pvt. John Kopski of the camp's station complement administration section. Most recently the book was distributed to all personnel in the 84th (Railsplitters) Division, transferred to this station from Camp Howze, Tex., after participating in the Louisiana maneuvers.

KEEP UNRULY HAIR
IN PLACE WITH
MOROLINE HAIR TONIC
LARGE BOTTLE 25c

Plane Flies Red Cross Medicine to China

WASHINGTON—Fifteen plane loads of American Red Cross medical supplies were flown from India to China the past month, according to a cable report received here by Chairman Norman H. Davis.

The 1200 cases, totaling 32 tons, contain more than 100 most urgently needed medical and surgical items. This record-making air shipment was made possible by the cooperation of Chinese and United States authorities, with the American Red Cross staff at stations along the routes handling the sorting and reconditioning work.

This shipment, the first large-scale movement of American Red Cross donated medical supplies possible in several months, is but one installment of a comprehensive program involving large quantities to be flown in during the next six months.

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Disappointing

CAMP DAVIS, N. C.—A note which appeared in the camp newspaper to the effect that art classes would be held once a week for soldiers interested in art and that a model would appear, brought out a huge crowd of GIs.

But there was considerable disappointment when the "model" was presented. It was a soldier, complete with GI equipment, which was apparently not what a good many of the embryo artists had anticipated.

Soldiers Make Jewelry From California Stones

CAMP SANTA ANITA, Calif.—S/Sgt. R. L. Mullins, Sgt. Karl Kneisel and Pvt. William Gwin, all former jewelers, have started a new hobby here. They began last week to organize classes in the lapidary's art in which semi-precious stones will be cut, polished and turned into rings, bracelets and earrings.

The three have been out in the hills adjacent to the camp and have found deposits of garnets, turquoise, opals, topaz, tourmaline, crystal and other stones, which lend themselves readily to such a purpose.

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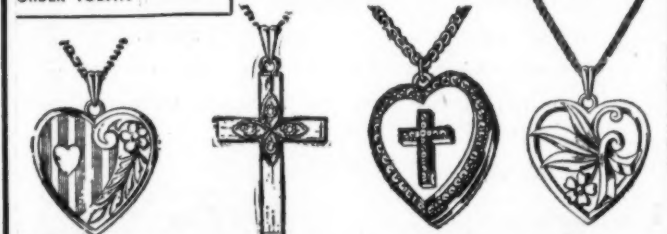


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Mitchell Bombers Now Carry 75's in Nose

First Used Against Japs; Destroy Enemy Air Transport

WASHINGTON—The 75-millimeter cannon, long familiar as an artillery field piece, has been installed in the B-25 Mitchell bomber and put into aerial combat against the enemy, the War Department announced this week.

Details of the new airplane armament development, a secret until this time, were announced after a period of combat testing in the South Pacific and probably other theaters.

First use of the cannon-firing B-25 was against the Japanese in New Guinea, when it joined in action against a Japanese air transport, which was destroyed as it made a landing. Stalking larger game in the same area, the B-25 was sent against the larger of two Japanese destroyers. Five direct hits were scored, and the warship was left in a sinking condition.

The B-25 with cannon has been employed in attacking land installations and making forays at sea against Axis shipping.

Action by the heavily armed plane

has been extended to include gun emplacements, landing barges and tanks.

Installation of the 75-millimeter cannon in the B-25 has the effect of lifting the artillery into the air. It has been possible through the development by the makers of the B-25 (North American Aviation, Inc.) of a special-type recoil device.

The weapon is similar to the famous French 75's of the World War. Its use in a bomber is advantageous, because many targets are more vulnerable to shells fired at their sides than to bombing. One hit by the cannon's projectile is sufficient to knock the tread off any tank and halt it, while light tanks can be demolished.

The cannon, as adapted to the B-25, is a comparatively rapid-fire weapon.

Despite the size of the new Army Air Forces combat weapon, it has not decreased the effectiveness of the B-25 in dropping bombs, strafing, carrying torpedoes, acting as reconnaissance planes, transports and as fighters.

Signal Corps Completes Overland Alaska Phone

WASHINGTON—With the opening of the third and final link of the Alaska Military Highway Telephone Line from Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, to Fairbanks in Alaska—announced the Commanding General, Northwest Service Command—the first overland phone line from the United States to Alaska is now in operation. This 2,026-mile line, believed to be the longest carrier-equipped wire circuit in the world, is furnishing military communications for the United States Army "on the road to Tokio."

Constructed by the United States Army Signal Corps and civilian contractors, the telephone line extends from Edmonton to Fairbanks along the route of the Alaska Military Highway. Above Fairbanks it runs to Anchorage, Alaska, paralleling the Alaska Railroad. It is being operated by Signal Corps officers and men and will serve to link the Continental United States with the farthestmost outpost of our northern theater of operations.

With the completion of this telephone line, wire communications is assured to the motor transportation using the highway; the Northwest Service Command, headquarters of which are at Whitehorse; Army Air Force Installations, and the Canol oil pipeline.

There were many problems to be solved in building this line. These included getting the installation crews into what is still practically virgin wilderness, outfitting them so that they could withstand the rigorous arctic climate, housing and feeding them, and many other problems of a technical nature. This latter included erecting telephone lines in frozen earth, where holes had to be blasted.

There was also the problem of maintaining the construction when the spring thaws set in, turning the telephone right of way into a quagmire of muskeg and swampland. To overcome this, telephone poles were set up on tripods so that when the ground thawed out, the poles would remain standing. Not alone was the arctic cold a problem to be fought, but the coming of warmer weather brought out swarms of insects known as "no-see-ums," so-called by the Indians because of their microscopic size.

The need to complete the project on time led to many short cuts and during one particularly difficult spell, a battalion of signal troops pushed through construction over a 90-mile hazardous stretch successfully.

Rifle Totin' Yanks In Italy Ate Turkey

NAPLES, Italy—On Thanksgiving Day, American soldiers and sailors virtually ate as they worked to keep the endless stream of supplies moving from the main base while at the front, in the windswept, foggy mountain positions of the furthest American advances, doughboys ate with one hand while they cradled their rifles with the other.

Even though they couldn't stop to do it full justice, what they ate was turkey—real United States turkey with mashed potatoes, cranberry sauce, and all the other trimmings. Men who had kept the menus issued in advance conceded that the Army Quartermaster Corps had delivered the goods.

For weeks, dressed turkeys had been flown into Naples where Army cooks prepared and sealed the whole dinner into special heat-retaining kits. Trucks and jeeps took the kits into the mountains as far as roads were passable and pack mules carried them from there. Often the soldiers themselves lugged the boxes on the final lap.

In some sectors, the food packets had to be thrown across rivers and caught on the other bank. In other cases, deliveries were made by night patrols stealing through No Man's Land to outlying posts.

Varieties at Davis

CAMP DAVIS, N. C.—Brig. Gen. Bryan L. Milburn, commandant of the Antiaircraft Artillery School, was among the guests to see "Giddy Varieties," the first enlisted men's show put on by the AAA school's Special Service Office. Sgt. Jack Lane, former vaudeville performer, was program director for the show. Music was under the supervision of Cpl. Sylvain Bernstein.

WALL STREET

For Servicemen, A Manual

Many a serviceman, now far from the marts of trade and finance, is worried about how best to deal with his holdings to provide for future contingencies; perhaps how to rearrange his investments in line with present market trends. Catch is, many of them are uncertain concerning details of handling their investment problems while in service.

To throw a factual spotlight on this problem, the nation-wide investment house of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane has prepared a special booklet entitled "Service for Servicemen," hopes it will prove as valuable to fighting men in planning their investment programs as their Hand Book is in winning the war.



MERRILL LYNCH SERVICEMEN'S BOOKLET
... Helpful, practical information

Many of the questions and answers in the Servicemen's booklet may appear at first glance elementary; yet even those who are familiar with the processes of opening and maintaining an account, are likely to find that it clears up some questions as to how to handle investment problems while in service. Brief but comprehensive, it aims to provide helpful, practical information for both those who have some knowledge of finance and those who have none at all.

Here servicemen will find answers to frequently-asked questions. Examples: How do I open a Cash Account? How are securities registered in my name? What are trading units? What commission do I pay? What are the advantages of a Custodian Account? May I call on your Research Department for advice or reports on securities? In addition, inquiring servicemen will discover definitions of such commonly-used terms as: Market Orders, Limited Orders and G.T.C. Orders. Also described are various services rendered investors by M.L.P.F. & B. In the back of the booklet will be found handy tables of commission rates.

Added attraction: It will be supplied without cost or obligation to any member of the Armed Forces.

*Just address the Servicemen's Department at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane headquarters, 70 Pine Street, New York 5, N.Y., U.S.A.

Injured Marines Talk Their Letters to Home

WASHINGTON—Hospitalized Marines at Quantico, Va., who are unable to write will now be able to send free recordings home.

Pvt. Howard Thompson, USMC, had lost part of his right hand during training and "wrote home" each time he came to Washington by making a recording at the Pepsi-Cola Service Center. He suggested to Miss Trudy Davidson, the center's recording engineer, that hospitalized Marines at Quantico would be very grateful for the same service.

Miss Davidson thought it was a

swell idea and obtained permission from the military authorities to take her recording equipment to Quantico once each week.

Wotta Sight

ALGIERS—There will be some staring if the French Army's women auxiliaries go on parade with the uniform equipment supplied so far by the United States.

Under a lend-lease agreement, by which uniforms are being supplied the French "WACS," a cargo from America arrived here recently. There were 5,000 blouses. But the skirts were missing.



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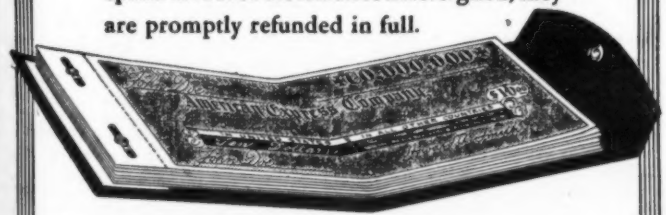
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Tojo Can Only Worry!

The Pacific Charter announcement was nicely timed—just six days before December 7. Americans can get considerable satisfaction out of the program which mocks the Pearl Harbor ambitions of the Japanese.

The united might of three great nations has been pledged to the unconditional surrender of Japan. The Pacific Charter will provide China with even greater power and will reduce Japan to a pigmy state.

The plans presented in the charter were not unexpected. Few Americans had considered any possibility but unconditional surrender for the Sons of the Rising Sun. It was satisfying to note that once again the allied powers were able to agree on military and post-war plans.

It has been assumed by Washington hall-runners that the allied leaders are meeting with Premier Stalin. Whether Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek is present at the meeting is not known.

The policy and plans of the Red Army leader are still largely unknown. While Anglo-American leaders have made their policies public, Premier Stalin has conducted his part in the war behind closed doors—doors which were pushed open a little at the meeting of Hull, Eden and Molotov.

The Pacific Charter conference presents a new angle to a meeting with Stalin. Hitler has a rough idea of what Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt would talk about but Russia's participation in the Pacific war is still a question. Thus far Russia has been satisfied with fighting, and winning, a war on one front. With the eventual defeat of Germany, the question arises: "What does Stalin propose to do about Russia's old enemy, Japan?"

The question is sure to enter into any military meeting. The war will provide the answer. Until then the allied nations can only guess. Tojo can only worry.

Suckers for Axis Propaganda

Thus far Allied bombers have dropped more bombs on Berlin than on any other German city. Hamburg was hit with 10,000 tons of bombs, Essen and Hanover by 8,000, while Berlin has already been slugged with over 13,000 tons.

It is only the beginning—the Bomber Command plans to drop a total of 50,000 tons. Berlin, already one-third wiped out, will be blasted off the face of the earth.

Nazi propaganda experts, ever-ready to take advantage of an opportunity, started dangling "peace bait" in front of the Allies. Many bit, so many in fact, that it was necessary for Secretary of State Hull to issue a statement pointing out that no official bids for peace had been received and that Americans were falling in line with Hitler desires.

Hull stated that although the air attacks were weakening industrial Germany the German army was doing rather well on the fighting fronts and that no noteworthy evidence of defeat had crept into the Nazi government.

Army Cuts Fire Losses Below Civilian Rate

WASHINGTON—Losses due to fire in Army camps, posts and stations in the United States are 80 per cent less than fire losses for civilian property, the War Department announced this week.

For civilian real property in the United States, the fire loss rate, on the basis of underwriter's experience, is about \$1.43 a year per \$1,000 of valuation, compared with a rate of 31 cents at Army installations.

Job For Engineers

Fire control, both in the United States and at U. S. bases overseas, is one of the many types of work carried on by the Corps of Engineers, Army Service Forces, to achieve efficient and economical operations of military installations.

The Corps of Engineers has fire fighting platoons stationed all over the world, protecting American property from destruction by fire. Trained in this country, members of these platoons protect depots, hospitals, wharves and troop cantonments subject to enemy attack.

Fire protection is a responsibility of the post engineer, who, in addition, is charged with maintenance of buildings, grounds and roadways; vermin and rodent control; dust and erosion control, and control and maintenance of all utilities.

Examples of recent economies effected by the Corps of Engineers in discharging these responsibilities are a dust control system that increased the running time of plane motors from 200 to 2,000 hours between overhauls; development of an economizer to be used with coal stoves that increased Army cantonment heating

capacity more than 50 per cent; and a new fumigation method that reduced the cost of operation from \$50 to \$15 per building. In the field of maintenance, new methods of roof repair have saved \$25,000,000 in two years by eliminating the necessity for much re-roofing.

Use Waste For Fills

A sanitary fill method of waste disposal, accomplishing material savings in cost and manpower, recently has been developed by the Engineers. It is now in use in 111 installations and is being expanded. Under this method non-salvageable refuse is diverted from the incinerator and is used along with dirt for fills. At one post a 20-acre area was filled to an average depth of five feet in order to provide a new training site. By including refuse with earth the project was completed ahead of time, and the \$1,700 per month incinerator operating cost was replaced by a \$638 cost for the fill operations.

These many and varied activities are covered by a nation-wide cost accounting system which controls the current \$750,000,000 repairs and utilities budget of the Army. Each month Post Engineers are provided with a statement of expenditures for their respective installation, thus enabling them to measure and control their expense for maintenance.

THE CONTROLLED French newspaper Le Potit Journal says that many people in occupied France are hoarding gold and converting goods into gold to avoid being caught short with worthless paper currency after the war.



Radio Roundup

All radio fandom is agog over the return of Fred Allen to his Sunday evening half-hour beginning Dec. 12, and it might be well to report that during his supposed "vacation" Fred did several programs exclusively for transmission to overseas Allen addicts in the armed forces.

Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon are reunited in their memorable "Mrs. Miniver" roles when that winner of the 1942 Motion Picture Academy Award is presented by Cecil B. DeMille on "Lux Radio Theatre" Monday, Dec. 6. (WABC-CBS, 9 p.m., EWT.)

Rabbits and Radio: Mel Blanc, when he plays Bugs Bunny on the air, wears a suit and eats carrots at the microphone. . . The Great Gildersleeve recently got a package from a fan, and when he opened one end of it, was bitten on the finger—by a rabbit.

Bunk Fatigue Programs: Cresta Blanca Carnival, with pianist Alex Templeton and Morton Gould's Orchestra (CBS, Wednesday, 10:30 p.m., EWT); American Melody Hour, with Bob Hannon, Evelyn MacGregor and others (CBS, Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., EWT); Sanders and Boland (Mutual, Monday, 9:15 p.m., CWT); Swing's the Thing (Mutual, Tuesday, 9 p.m., CWT); Voice of Firestone, with Richard Crooks (NBC, Monday, 9 p.m., EWT); Abbott and Costello, Connie Haines, and Freddie Rich's Orchestra (NBC, Thursday, 10 p.m., EWT); Your All Time Hit Parade (NBC, Friday, 8:30 p.m., EWT); Double or Nothing (Mutual, Friday, 8:30 p.m., CWT).

Ready On The Right . . .

"All-Out," Shelby County, Tenn., brood sow, threatens to win the battle of production by herself. March 31 she set a birth record of 18 little porkers. She didn't set any record last week—but she tied it.

An RAF flier blushed. While swooping low to drop a flare over Naziland he found himself not over a gun emplacement but over a nudist camp. . . Norfolk, Va., police are also a bit rosy. A garageman reported a car parked on a side street since March. The cops had been looking for the stolen auto.

Basil Laverne Mark, Los Angeles, is facing arson charges. Basil attempted to set fire his trailer house in order to smoke out in-laws.

A German officer jailed a Paris restaurant owner. He received a bowl of alphabet soup with nothing but V's in it.

The Windsor State Prison, Vt., got its cows back but not the herder. The herder, a trusty, pastured the cows and then kept on going. . . Oklahoma Penitentiary received a wire from fugitive John W. Voss, "I think you're swell. I hope you catch me." So do they.

Strip-teaser Betty Rowland has sued the wife of a bald-headed man. Strip-teaser Rowland ends her dance by patting a bald pate, a bump and a yelp. The yelp was louder than usual as the wife seared a shapely thigh with a cigarette.

Down in Cameron, Mo., Mildred McRae claims to be Mrs. Ray N. Hardy, by a proxy marriage to Private Hardy. Hardy was in Africa at the time of the marriage and knew nothing about it until she applied for Army allotment.

New Type Sewage Disposal Plant Designed at Kohler

CAMP KOHLER, Calif.—Necessity, long-suffering mother of invention, teamed with professional ingenuity to produce a wartime prodigy in the form of a new type sewage disposal plant at the Western Signal Corps Training Center.

Faced with shortages of critical materials such as structural and reinforcing steel, special valves and fittings, the office of United States Engineers and cooperating civil engineers designed a plant to be constructed without these items.

Others Adopt It

Now, after a year of operation, Camp Kohler's guinea pig plant is being widely adopted, and enthusiastic reports of its efficiency are mounting.

Modern design dressed up the outward appearance of the bulky concrete tanks and filters, devoid of all reinforcing steel, and engineers found that flat-sided inverted pyramid style sludge-collecting tanks worked just as well as the more popular and more expensive conical hoppers used in pre-war plants.

One phase of the bio-filtering, recirculating system, which uses no chemicals but depends on natural processes of separating solids from liquids, is an extensive aeration process, whereby the liquid is sprayed into the air to pick up oxygen, which hastens the decomposition process.

Engineer E. A. Johnson designed a ball-type type of fountain, with a metal ball resting in the neck of the cone-shaped fountains, to obtain maximum diffusion of the liquid. Eliminating all adjustment parts, the valve works endlessly without attention, and the slowly rotating ball is kept in place by its own weight.

Sludge Digested

Separated sludge is "digested" in a mammoth tank, then converted into valuable fertilizer. The filtered liquid is heavily chlorinated and drained off to the river. A volume of some 200,000 gallons a day is processed by the plant.

Chemical tests on samples taken from the various stages of filtering determine pumping schedules, depending on the relative alkalinity or acidity of the fluid.

LETTERS

Gentlemen:

We note with misgivings the great number of stories regarding enlisted pay and allowances which are appearing in newspapers and periodicals since the amended Dependents Act became effective.

The story from Camp Edwards in your November 20th issue—"Topkick Outdraws Colonels at Pay Table with \$391.20"—is the type of reporting which is particularly objectionable since it was "dreamed up" with such complete disregard for facts. In the following, we point out the fallacy of your correspondent's reasoning:

First of all, of course, the top would never draw \$391.20 at the pay table. More than half that sum (\$200) would be sent direct to his eight dependents by ODB. An enlisted man in Grade I with 25 years of service draws 40 per cent longevity and his total pay is \$192.20. However, a colonel with the same number of fogies draws \$466.67 monthly, which your correspondent doesn't seem to know since his odious comparison is based on the pay of a colonel with less than three years' service. Finally, a colonel has a quarters allowance of \$120 per month and receives subsistence at the rate of \$42 monthly. This totals \$628.67 for the colonel, as against the first sergeant's \$391.20, both having equal service.

Of course, to point out how completely ridiculous is your writer's so-called comparison we need only to add the \$120 quarters and \$42 subsistence to the base pay of a colonel with less than three years' service, and what do we get? Only \$495.33 or \$104.13 more than the first sergeant of your story, with his eight dependents and 25 years' service.

T/Sgt. Miles F. Gannon
Hq. 3673rd Service Unit
Kalamazoo College, Mich.

Gentlemen:

In your issue dated Nov. 13, 1943, Vol. 4, No. 14, on page 5, column 4 your article titled:

"October Plane Production Sets New High Records"

has no connection whatever with the story that follows.

Please stay on the ball.

Sgt. R. C. Roedler
Pvt. B. N. Butler
Ward 2, Section 1
Station Hospital
St. Louis, Wash.

(It was confusing.—Ed.)

Gentlemen:

We thought that you would be interested in also reading a copy of a letter we sent to Pfc. Brouerevin, the "Train Complainant," who submitted an article in your Army Times of October 2. It would be interesting if you would print this in your newspaper to serve notice on any others like him, going around with similar complaints, and letting them know how we feel towards them.

It is with a "great deal of sorrow, and regret that we read of your trials and tribulations in this last edition of Army Times, on the subject of your 'Train Problem,' while enjoying the privilege of a furlough. In the first place, 'fellow soldier,' we would like to know for sure if the Army is still, in this time of war, giving out such a delicious thing as a furlough? Can that be possible?

"It makes our hearts bleed to read of your tribulations in that wonderful place, America. Confidentially, just between you and us, we fellows overseas have all the luck, and don't let anyone tell you anything different either. Of course we have forgotten the meaning of the word 'furlough,' and we have a rather faint memory of the American diner but for you to stand up for 18 to 20 hours, tch-tch, what a torture, and all that just to see your loved ones at home; again our heart bleeds for you.

"Confidentially, fella, aren't you a little ashamed of yourself? You should be. I would like to have you right now with us. Know what I would do? I would take you over to our Aid Station (for your information we call it Clearing Station) and I wouldn't say a word of reproach to you. I would let you stand and watch the parade of wounded coming in for treatment, or more probably a chance for life, and then I would watch your face to see what sort of expression would be registered there. These fellows, and mind you they have reason for it, never complain about a thing, and they are very patient in waiting for their turn.

"What do you suppose they would give to trade places with you, hale and hearty as you no doubt are, just so they would once again have another chance to see those that they love and hold dear?

"Are you beginning to get the idea of this letter? If you do, please think twice before you again send to the author of the Army Times such an assinine letter. Maybe some of these days you will know about these things from experience."

Enlisted Personnel
Hq. Det. 120th Med. Bn.
APO 45, c/o Postmaster
New York City



GRIM WARNING
Insert is second sign

Warning Signs Remind Men Battle Ahead

FORT EUSTIS, Va.—Maj. H. A. Speaker remembered the lessons of 11 months of almost daily bombing by Japanese aerial raiders when, with Sgt. John E. Murray, he devised the plan of placing warning signs in the 3rd Battalion battery area reminding trainees that:

"Ignorance in training here may mean death over there," and "Those who forget are buried by those who remember."

Major Speaker, who is battalion commander, believes that posting these signs will make 3rd Battalion soldiers conscious of the fact that training is aimed at one objective—self preservation on the battle front. "Some of the men," said Major Speaker, "received by this battalion from civilian life take the attitude that the war will be over before their training is completed. This is an entirely wrong outlook. If soldiers here don't absorb the training provided them they may not get another chance. It is important that they pay attention to their officers and non-coms."

"It is up to the training instructors to impress on the men that they will probably still get a chance to shoot at a Jap—despite the fact newspaper headlines give them an over-optimistic viewpoint. I think we can do a better job by placing these posters around the battalion area than by talking."

"They aren't very pretty—but they are true." Major Speaker and Sergeant Murray, the battalion's artist, got their idea when working on signs for the obstacle course. Major Speaker was with the first anti-aircraft battalion to be sent overseas to defend Australia against previously unhindered attacks by the Japs. He was stationed on New Guinea.

Two Stewart Units Set New Firing Records

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—Attesting to the thorough and skilled training American antiaircraft soldiers are receiving at Camp Stewart, two battalions of this post have shattered all existing records for anti-mechanized firing.

Displaying unerring accuracy with the 90-mm. gun, these units compiled a better than 50-per cent average in actual hits while firing on one of the vast anti-mechanized ranges. These units, the 507th and the 508th, recorded 98 and 99 direct hits, respectively, out of a possible 198. Each also boasts of a gun section, which during this record fire, made 11 out of a possible 12 hits.

SMOKE made by burning damp straw was successfully used by Charles of Sweden in 1701 to cover the advance of his army across a river.

In the EAST It's
NIAGARA FALLS

In the WEST It's
GRAND CANYON

In the SOUTH It's
SILVER SPRINGS

Florida's Under Water
Fairlyland

Write Box 609, Ocala, Fla.
for Free Photo Story

Beretta Is Good Gun, But Major Prefers Thompson

FORT KNOX, Ky.—The Italians have a fine firing weapon in their Beretta submachine gun, according to Maj. Paul R. Morrill who has hunted gazelles in Africa with the weapon and tested it on Fort Knox ranges, but for the grim business for which submachine guns were intended, the Armored Command officer will stick to the U. S. "Tommy Gun."

Major Morrill, a staff officer in Armored Command headquarters here, acquired the Italian gun in 1942 when he was on duty in Eritrea.

Sharing the opinion of U. S. Ordnance experts that the Beretta is the best of the Italian shoulder arms, Major Morrill, however, is quick to point out that the 9-mm slug (approx. 35 caliber) has nowhere near the devastating effect carried by the 45-caliber bullet of the U. S. submachine gun.

Fitted with a folding type bayonet,

Col. S. P. Hays Follows Col. G. H. McCoy at Adair

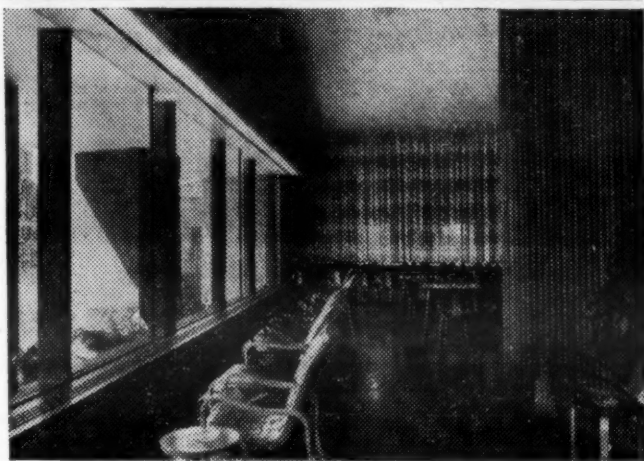
CAMP ADAIR, Calif.—Col. Samuel D. Hays, who comes to this post from Boise Barracks, Idaho, has been named the new camp commander, succeeding Col. Gordon H. McCoy, who had been the camp's commanding officer since June, 1942.

Colonel Hays served during World War I with the 91st Division. From April to June, 1941, he commanded the 76th FA Brigade, and then served as executive officer of the Southern Defense area, until he left to take command of the Boise Barracks, from which post he came here.

double triggers for selective fire and a 40-round clip, the automatic Beretta has a high degree of hand-work, which while it may improve the gun, decreases the extent to

which parts can be interchanged. American officers stationed in conquered Italian colonies, including Eritrea, occasionally found opportunity to use captured Italian weapons in hunting African game.

ENLISTED MEN HIT THE SUN DECK AND S-T-R-E-T-C-H OUT WITH PLENTY OF FREE PEPSI-COLA



United Nations enlisted men watch the world go by from the sunny mezzanine of the Pepsi-Cola Canteen for Service Men*, Mason and Market Sts., San Francisco. Here, shaves with free razor blades, showers, shines, writing paper and many other services are all free—and if you're thirsty there's free Pepsi-Cola to go with the hot dogs and hamburgers.

In New York it's the Pepsi-Cola Times Square Canteen, 47th St. and Broadway . . . in Washington the Pepsi-Cola Canteen*, 13th and "G" Sts. Come on in.

*In cooperation with Recreation Services, Inc. in Washington, D. C. —with Hospitality House in San Francisco.

Poker Players Note!

CAMP TYSON, Tenn.—Go to Alaska, soldier, if you like to play poker for heavy sugar . . . or if you just like to save your money.

First-hand news received here from Sgt. Norman L. Fisher said that there just weren't any places in Alaska to spend money—no night clubs, no nothin', and money just piles up month after month.

He told of seeing one soldier bet \$1,000 on a pair of threes!

VOTE FOR ONE OF THESE 7 STYLES



1
Straight
Tip Oxford



2
Mocassin
Style



3
Wing Tip
Medallion Toe



4
Military Style
Plain Toe
Blucher Oxford



5
French Toe
Oxford



6
Straight Tip
Medallion Toe



7
Another Style
or Your Idea
of a "Shoe
of Tomorrow"

SERVICE MEN!!!

There's still time
to hit the Jackpot

WIN WAR BOND PRIZES OF

\$500 • \$250 • \$100
TEN—\$25 PRIZES

TELL US WHAT STYLE OF SHOE YOU WILL WANT TO WEAR AS A CIVILIAN AND EXPLAIN WHY IN 50 WORDS OR LESS!

A few minutes now may mean \$\$\$\$ to you later! Just let us know the style number of the first pair of shoes you'll buy as a civilian and a few sentences on a postcard or in a letter to explain your choice. If we haven't shown your favorite style, or if you have your own ideas about a "Shoe Of Tomorrow" vote for style #7 and include a rough sketch of the shoe you'd like us to have ready for you: Letters will be judged on ideas and originality . . . not on technical details.

CONTEST RULES

Address your letter to CONTEST EDITOR, W. L. Douglas Shoe Company, Brockton 15, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Letters must be postmarked before January 1, 1944.

Please include your home address ONLY.

Submit as many ideas or sketches as you wish.

FIRST PRIZE: \$500 War Bond; SECOND PRIZE: \$250 in War Bonds; THIRD PRIZE: \$100 War Bond; 10 HONORABLE MENTION PRIZES: \$25 War Bond.

The decision of the Judges is final.
All entries become the property of W. L. Douglas Shoe Company.

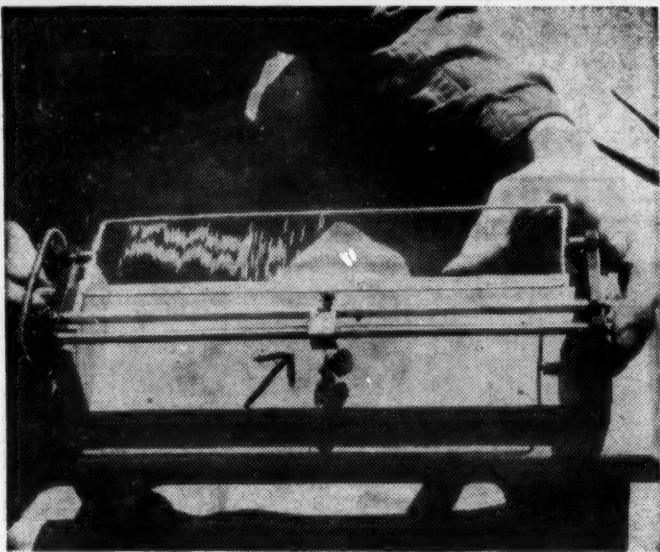
NOTE! Right now we're one of America's shoe manufacturers busy making shoes for the Armed Forces, but as soon as possible after the Day of Victory we want to be able to offer you, not just any pair of shoes, but a "Shoe Of Tomorrow" . . . designed with your help and to fit your particular needs!



W. L. Douglas Shoes
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Stores in Principal Cities . . .

Good Dealers Everywhere



SPIDER AT WORK (FOLLOW ARROW)
The hands belong to the inventor

—Army Photo

Soldier Drafts Spiders For Vital Army Task

CAMP CLAIBORNE, La.—The Black Widow, perhaps the only member of the spider family to boast a A-1 draft status, is doing its bit for Uncle Sam at the Heavy Shop sub-section of the Engineer Unit Training Center, at Camp Claiborne.

That much-maligned arachnid spins cross-hairs for surveying instruments repaired in training, under the fatherly guidance of T/3 Paul Asmussen, a member of the sub-section's instrument repair shop. The production of cross-hairs is, of course, but a small phase of the work of the sub-section, which is commanded by Maj. E. L. Davis.

Learned Job in Army

A sculptural stone carver in civilian life, Sergeant Asmussen has gained his knowledge of surveying instruments—and spiders too—since entering the Army some two years ago. He began using the spider-spun strands when the platinum wire more commonly used grew scarce.

He contends that the thread produced by the Black Widow has more tensile strength than any metal of comparable size, and stands vibrations better than a metal. No other spider, he believes, can match the Black Widow's opaque product. Variations in weather have little effect on cross-hairs made of the web, and the spider spinings are easiest of all to obtain, if one knows how, according to Asmussen.

He uses spiders of either gender, and can keep on for two or three months before the creature produces itself into its dotage. They are hardest to keep alive in cool weather, and during the present fall season, he is down to a spinning staff of one, captured recently by the men of the 736th Engineer Heavy Shop company, now in training at the Heavy Shop sub-section. Sergeant Asmussen's spiders feed on flies, grasshoppers, or other small insects.

He has never been able to raise a group of spiders successfully as they devour one another avidly, but has little trouble finding individuals about the camp when he needs one. He has observed that one of his proteges can easily spin 20 yards of thread in three days, and by then has earned a rest. An ingenious de-

vice perfected by Asmussen gets the maximum of web on a small metal frame, where it is kept for future use.

Tickle Brings Results

The spider is lifted with tweezers from its glass jar-home and held captive on a small platform by a length of thread and weights. The attendant starts production by tickling the spinnerets of the spider with a small brush. As the thread is spun, Asmussen cranks the metal frame behind the spider, winding the product and spacing it evenly for storage. When he uses the thread in a transit, for example, he stretches them slightly, to prevent sagging in hot weather.

Asmussen points out that Engineer Heavy Shop companies, charged with major repairs of Engineer equipment overseas, will find the Black Widow spider an excellent source for the cross-hairs so vital to surveying instruments.

Crystal Grinding School Opens at Holabird Depot

HOLABIRD SIGNAL DEPOT, Md.—A school to train Signal Corps personnel in the techniques of crystal grinding has been established at Holabird Signal Depot, Md., at which eight-week courses will be given under the initial supervision of Mr. David McCaa, crystal expert from the Camp Coles Signal Laboratory at Red Bank, N. J.

Quartz crystals, after proper fitting and cutting, are used extensively by the Signal Corps to provide accurate frequency control in the tuned circuits of military radio equipment. The principal source of raw quartz is Brazil, where the Signal Corps has established a quartz inspection laboratory which scrutinizes the product before it is shipped to the United States.



ENLISTED women of the WAC Medical Detachment at Camp Pickett really had something to be thankful for on Thanksgiving Day. Their officers and noncoms took over KP duties for the day. Here 1st Lt. Jane Hoefer (left), the detachment's commanding officer, and Sgt. Louise A. Moessner are shown hard at work. How did they like it? "Fine!" says Lieutenant Hoefer. Would they repeat the performance, say on Christmas Day? "Well . . . could be!" —Signal Corps Photo

WACs Now Carry Shoulder Bags Across Body

WASHINGTON—"Sling shoulder bags!" has never been an official command in drill formations of the Women's Army Corps. But some such command might now be reasonably considered since the issuance of a War Department circular, providing that utility bags when carried by the WAC in uniform will be worn with the strap resting on the right shoulder and crossing the body diagonally to the left.

Way back when the corps was an embryonic auxiliary, the women wore their bags in a manner similar to that in which a gas mask is slung. This was later abolished.

But the old practice has now been reinstated and has become an official regulation, making for easier marching with the bag strapped securely across the person instead of hanging precariously from the shoulder where it might easily be shaken off.

Another benefit of the cross-the-person strapping is that both hands are now free to delve into the bag when necessary. No longer will a slip be a social error as heretofore, when cosmetics, cigarettes, and a variety of feminine odds and ends were often scattered under the critical eye of the public.

Improved, Cheaper Treatment Tank Devised at Stark

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Constructed at Stark General Hospital here at a great saving of money and essential war materials, a modification of the Hubbard underwater treatment tank is being used in the care of patients. The modification was conceived by Col. W. W. Vaughan, the hospital's commanding officer, and constructed with the aid of Capt. Arthur M. Pruce, chief of the physical therapy section.

Similar underwater tanks, formerly constructed of stainless steel at great cost, were designed to restore the strength of muscles weakened by infantile paralysis, fractures, and rheumatic disorders. The buoyant effect of the water counteracts normal gravity and thus allows the patient with extremely weak muscles to move the injured limb sometimes weeks before he normally could do so. The warm water stimulates circulation.

At Stark hospital where the wooden tank was constructed, an electric agitator has been added which produces a whirlpool effect and thus gives a mild, relaxing massage.

Spites Face!

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—Speaking of cutting off your nose to spite your face . . .

1st Lt. Thomas A. McAbee, who recently returned from a year's tour in north India, recalls a village there where the women who dared to look at a man other than their husbands had their noses cut off.

He said he saw no less than 25 women in the village who were noseless.

ALL PRESENT OR ACCOUNTED FOR

When Pvt. Larry Ruthman, of the Station Hospital at CAMP STEWART, Ga., was married a few weeks ago he had his wife's name and the date of their marriage tattooed on his arm. "I have a terrible memory," he explains, "and I didn't want to forget our anniversaries."

The mother of a paratrooper at CAMP MACKALL, N. C., (name withheld for obvious reasons) has been sending him regular supplies of his favorite cookies, which he kept in his locker. When the supply became suddenly and seriously depleted he discovered that some of his buddies were strolling by in the dark, helping themselves. One of these got a sudden surprise the other day when the jaws of a large rat trap closed on his fingers. The cookie man had installed the trap with a hair-trigger release, which worked effectively.

FORT LEONARD WOOD, Miss., has boasted a lot of residents of noted names, such as 2nd Lt. Colonel Fought and Sergeant Sergeant. Now the camp roster presents two sergeants who seem to be first class entrants for the oddity prize. One has a first name Bril. The other's surname is Ng.

On a recent morning a dainty little maid in a WAC uniform was taking a truck load of soldiers from CAMP WHITE, Ore., into town. Attempting to make a left turn she found that a civilian lady driver was trying to do the same thing at the same time at the same place. There was some serious scraping of fenders. The WAC made out her report in the correct military manner, then gave a disgusted look at the departing car, and muttered "\$%&*(&\$*-%)" women drivers.

Pvt. George Furex, of the 65th Division at CAMP SHELBY, Miss., pestered WAC Sgt. Viola Cook to fix him up with a WAC date. Driven to desperation, Sergeant Cook finally suggested Pvt. Christine Finance. When the soldier called the WAC dayroom, asking for Miss Finance, he was given a tentative rendezvous at the PX. And when his date did not show up in due time he dropped around to the dayroom and asked for Private Finance. It took the kindhearted WACS half an hour to explain to him that Christine Finance is the pet yellow cat of the WAC detachment.

How quickly American slang is picked up by visiting British officers, and likewise how readily the American soldier makes himself familiar with British terms was illustrated at CAMP STEWART, Ga. A jeep driver was taking the British captain of one of the First Composite Demonstration Batteries to one of his gun positions. On arrival the captain remarked, nonchalantly, "Take a powder for half an hour, Corporal." The corporal came back pronto with "Right-o, sir."

Sgt. Clarence A. DeVaul, of the 785th Tank Battalion at FORT KNOX, Ky., asserts that in this war a man never knows what kind of an enemy he may have to face next. While driving a tank on the testing range he spied a handsome buck deer, which showed a friendly curiosity about tanks. DeVaul halted the tank, dismounted and reached for the deer's antlers. Now he is in the hospital. The deer moved more quickly than he did and planted an antler in his right leg.

On a dark night an alert corporal of the guard of the 16th General Hospital, FORT DEVENS, Mass., saw a vision in pink reposing on a fire escape platform of the nurses' barracks. With visions of troop demoralization, the corporal brusquely ordered the lieutenant into the barracks. Closer inspection revealed that the pink was—not a nightie, not a slip. But an evening gown.

Physical fitness orchids go to Cpl. James McTaggart, company clerk of the 271st Combat Battalion, CAMP CARSON, Colo. He finished a long forced march 15 minutes before the allotted time and then indulged in dancing for an additional four hours.

A trainee under the jurisdiction of 1st Sgt. Rene Garza, 62nd Battalion, MRTC, CAMP BARKELEY, Tex., had veered from the straight and narrow. As punishment Sergeant Garza ordered him to wet down the whole company area in two hours. Since no hose was available the sergeant figured he had given an impossible job. The soldier would have to carry the water in buckets. "Can I leave if the ground is wet in two hours?" asked the erring man. "Sure," replied the grinning top kick. Fifteen minutes later a storm broke suddenly and rain drenched the entire area.

Pvt. Joe Thomas, a full-blooded Cocopah Indian of L Company, 151st Infantry, CAMP LIVINGSTON, La., doesn't bother at all with a razor. After lathering in the accepted manner "Shaswas" simply grabs a razor blade between his right thumb and two fingers—and shaves. He learned what seems to be an improved method 10 years ago when he picked up a discarded razor blade on his

home reservation. He asserts that old blades are always lying around somewhere, and a razor takes up room in a pack.

The scouting ability of Sgt. Bill Sharrett, of Company K, 319th Infantry Regiment, 80th Division, CAMP PHILLIPS, Kans., who is presumed to be an Army scout, is being doubted by his buddies, and also by Mrs. Smith, wife of his pal. One Friday the sergeant and Sgt. Connie Smith went to Salina, Kans., to meet Miss Virginia Stone, who was arriving by bus. Smith and Miss Stone were to be married that evening with Sharrett as best man. Leaving his pal at the bus depot to scout the bride-to-be, Smith went to the Clayton hotel to engage the bridal suite. Miss Stone arrived duly and, finding no one to meet her, went to the Lamar hotel and spent the night. In the morning worried telegrams from the young lady began arriving at Company K headquarters. It was noon before a search party spotted the two sergeants—Smith in the bridal suite at the Clayton and Sharrett, still scouting, at the bus depot. The marriage took place at high noon.

GIs Preferred to Brass Hats by Screen Star Day

HOLLYWOOD.—Laraine Day, movie lovely, who has just returned from a three weeks' tour of Army camps, has a serious complaint. She says she saw too much gold braid and too many brass hats, but not enough plain GI khaki.

Making a report to the Hollywood Victory Committee, she declares that her time was almost altogether monopolized by officers, ranging from captains to generals. So that she had little opportunity to carry out what she regarded as her mission—to bring entertainment, fun and cheer to the privates and non-coms.

Laraine told of being highly embarrassed on one occasion when a bevy of gold-bedecked gentlemen took her through a camp hospital.

"A major called 'Attention!'" she said. "And every man who could jumped out of bed in his nightshirt and stood stiffly by his bed. I'm sure those boys will never forgive me."

The next time she goes on a similar mission, Miss Day said, she wants to eat GI food, not thick steaks washed down with champagne in the officers' clubs, and really to meet the boys.

Ann Southern, who was on a similar tour, but who had apparently had experience, said she took no chances. "First thing I would tell the special service officers at a camp," she said, "was that I had come to entertain the enlisted personnel and that high teas and dinner parties in the officers' clubs were out. So, with everything understood at the start, I had no trouble."

Col. F. T. Addington OC At Camp Forrest, Tenn.

CAMP FORREST, Tenn.—Col. Frank T. Addington, former commanding officer at the prisoner of war camp at Crossville, has assumed command at this post, succeeding Col. Millard F. Waltz, Jr., who has been retired.

Colonel Addington saw service with the Third Division overseas in World War I, winning the Silver Star and the General Pershing certificate of conspicuous and meritorious service. In 1940 he was assigned to the Ninth Division at Fort Bragg, N. C., and later was in command at Camp Toccoa, Ga., associated with paratroopers. He has seen 28 years' service in the Army.

General Orders Taught Painlessly by Cartoons

CAMP BEALE, Calif.—To help recruits get their general orders, and get them right, Pvt. Arthur Fiore, professional cartoonist now in the 173rd Engineer Combat Battalion, has put his training to good military use.

For each general order Private Fiore has drawn a humorous cartoon, copies of which are posted in every battalion barracks, and even busy GIs stop to ponder the cartoon message, whereas they might pass up a platoon commander's well-intentioned chart.

Perfection

CAMP ROBERTS, Calif.—Perfection has been reached by a Camp Roberts trainee. Pvt. Elmo Bergioli dug a slit trench and carefully camouflaged it as instructed on bivouac with Co. B, 90th Infantry Training Battalion. So successful was his work that the inspecting officer's jeep fell into the trench during the inspection tour.

'Collective Security' Proposed to Check War

WASHINGTON—Collective security to check dangerous accumulation of military power in any country before it commits an act of war was proposed last week by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding general of the First Service Command, speaking at wartime graduation exercises at Bates College.

General Miles declared that collective security can be built on one of two general principles. One, like that set up by the Treaty of Versailles, calls for "suppression of war by international action taken after the overt act." The other is "that of applying sanctions long before the overt act for the purpose of accumulating military power and reserves with which a nation could break the peace."

"We did not accept the first principle 20 years ago," General Miles continued. "The second would exact an even greater political commitment. We should have to agree to act for the preservation of the world's peace long before that peace or we ourselves were directly threatened."

Untried 36th Infantry Division Responded Like Veterans in Italy

WASHINGTON—Landing in the heat of some of the toughest fighting of the war in Europe, the previously untried 36th Infantry Division "did an heroic job" at Paestrum, Italy, south of Salerno, Brig. Gen. Miles A. Cowles, who commanded the division's artillery in the operation, reported to the War Department this week.

General Cowles, who became artillery commander of the colorful 36th, or "Texas" Division shortly before it went overseas, has returned to the United States to undergo medical treatment at Percy Jones General Hospital, Battle Creek, Mich.

Snipers Infest Town

General Cowles followed the first assault wave of the 36th ashore. "As we landed, a plane crashed directly in front of us on the beach," he recalled. "There was intermittent artillery fire kicking up the sand dunes, and we crossed the beach as rapidly as we could. Paestrum was infested with snipers and we worked around the town, always under shellfire.

"The infantry did some wonderful fighting, ridding Paestrum of snipers," General Cowles related. "They'd had special training in street fighting under the Army Ground Forces in this country, and more when in training overseas.

"The situation was such that we chose to head for our alternate command post. It was near the railroad line, and as we approached, we came under hostile mortar fire. We scrambled up a railroad em-

bankment and located a building that later turned out to be a tobacco barn.

"I then located the artillery of the different batteries and arranged them in antitank positions as fast as I could. Ten minutes later the first tank attack hit.

"We threw in everything available in stopping it, including 75s on half tracks and the bazookas. There were apparently four tanks in this first attack, and the artillery nailed two before the others turned and scuttled.

Stop Tanks

"We had a sentry stationed in a bell tower, and it wasn't long before he announced more enemy tanks. There were five or six this time, and soon after these were repelled there was a third wave of about 13 tanks. We got some of the tanks in each assault. They were as easy as duck soup for our 105-mm. howitzers as they came lumbering towards us."

It was reported definitely that a bazooka accounted for at least one of these tanks, General Cowles said.

"The whole day was the same," he continued. "An enemy panzer division was in the locality, and there were tanks all over the landscape.

"After the first day, the infantry lost all fear of tanks," General Cowles said. "They went into the beaches under the tension of attack, anxious to meet these Germans they'd been training so long to fight."

The Texans quickly fought their

way to the ring of hills that were the primary objective, and then ran into particularly tough combat at the mountain town of Altavilla. "The doughboys did some of their greatest fighting there," General Cowles declared. "An infantry battalion took Altavilla first. Then there were a number of terrific battles, with the town changing hands several times.

Artillery Follows Close

"The artillery was kept up close behind the infantry wherever possible. That infantry-artillery team you hear about was certainly a reality in this case. There was the feeling of one team all the way through.

"To give you a minor example, the artillery had to move heavy radios up to the front for ship fire control, and the infantrymen were always giving our boys a lift. There was complete mutual confidence.

"We had more artillery than the Germans. In fact, we had so much I think the enemy was fooled into believing we had more than one division," General Cowles reported. "The enemy, on the other hand, had to use 'roving guns,' they'd fire a round or two and move to new positions. They knew their job, however, and were tough opponents, choosing strategic positions.

"We owe a lot of success to our forward artillery observers, including the naval officers who helped on supporting fire from the ships. There were no real front lines, so that there was constant infiltration on both sides, and the percentage of these observers killed and captured was high.

"Our radios worked fine. It turned out that the Germans' were on the same frequency, but ours were stronger and frequently blocked out their messages. I heard some reports that the Germans complained about this 'unsportsmanlike' state of affairs."

Land Mines Problem

Like other American units in earlier campaigns, the Texans found land mines a major obstacle. General Cowles said. "Near Via di Mainone, for instance, the Germans destroyed a crossing, and then one of our jeeps was blown up while bypassing the place. That same day the enemy infiltrated back in and laid another mine, and a second jeep was blown up in the same spot."

Underscoring the bitterness of the fighting, General Cowles cited the experience of a battalion from another division which had been attached to the Texas outfit. It fired more ammunition and suffered more casualties in the first five days than it had in the entire North African campaign, in which it had taken an active part.



THAT STUDIO PROP wheel is not intended to convey the impression that Louise Allbritton's heart belongs to the Navy. On the contrary, Louise has a heart big enough to be shared by all the services.

ASTP Nears Schedule; Standards Are Higher

WASHINGTON—After half a year of operation the Army Specialized Training Program is now operating close to schedule, according to the War Department.

The schedule called for maintaining a maximum of 150,000 trainees. The program now contains 140,000 student-soldiers in 222 colleges and universities in every section of the United States.

Because of the popularity of the program more students are available than can be trained. Hence the standards are becoming increasingly higher and only the best men in the field are selected. It is estimated that 10,000 men will be admitted to the colleges monthly.

Four major divisions—engineering, medicine, personnel psychology, and foreign languages—are offered. However, the greatest proportion of the student-soldiers enter the engineering branch.

Much of the early criticism of the program has been overcome by Army officials. Many of the students complained that they had to work too hard physically and as a result did not have sufficient time to study. The reports indicated this was especially applicable to the large engineering colleges.

College presidents generally ex-

press their approval of the program as it is now being conducted. One said that the students are the most earnest group of young men he has ever been associated with. Another noted that the men work much harder than the civilian students and like it.

Army officials responsible for the program expressed satisfaction at the way in which it was progressing. They predicted that the maximum number of students—150,000—would be reached within the next few weeks, and that from then on it would be a matter of providing the right type of replacements.

The first group of graduates are now completing their courses and will be sent on assignments this month. It is expected that, beginning early in 1944, 8,000 soldiers will leave the colleges each month.

AGF: The Week's News of the Army Ground Forces Straight from Headquarters in Washington

HEADQUARTERS, AGF—Officers and enlisted men of artillery units in a newly activated infantry division have been commended by Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces, for "an excellent performance" during artillery firing tests in which two battalions averaged better than 90 per cent.

Grades received by the division artillery were reported to be superior to those received by any other new division, with an overall average of approximately 88 per cent being established. In grading the units, the tactical situation was considered at all times.

General McNair, in his letter of commendation, praised the work of accurate survey parties, excellent fire direction centers and artillery officers who fired quickly and accurately throughout the test. He declared concealment at artillery observation posts and during movement to be "superior."

"The work of communication personnel was excellent," General McNair said. "Lines were laid quickly and operators were well trained. In many cases, long lines were laid by hand to avoid breaking defile with vehicles."

The performance of this division's artillery was attributed by General McNair to "excellent training supervised closely and energetically." He recalled that 100 per cent effect had been obtained quickly on every bracket problem in one of the firing tests, adding that each of the officers are required to fire a terrain board problem daily in the division artillery's routine training.

"Mediocre performance on the part of officers is not tolerated in this division," General McNair stated. "And that is also true of fire direction center personnel, who are

drilled daily with the same attention to discipline and precision usually required at cannoner drill."

Frequent field exercises closely supervised by all echelons of the division artillery contributed to its superior performance in the firing tests, General McNair declared.

Enlisted men of the Army Ground Forces will assist in the handling of Christmas mail at postoffices in cities where postmasters are unable to secure an adequate number of civilians for the job. It was announced by General McNair recently. The loan of motor vehicles by the Secretary of War to the Postmaster General is already authorized.

In order that no interference with vital training activities will result, Army Ground Force commanders have been instructed to select units and personnel for this service on a normal priority basis. First selections of men will be made from service units requiring little technical training, to be followed by those from combat units not under alert instructions. Personnel from service units needing highly technical training will be chosen last.

Detailed arrangements for use of the enlisted men are being made by postmasters with commanding officers of posts, camps and stations designated by service commanders. It has been agreed that the Post Office Department will provide meal allowances for the men when necessary.

ANTIAIRCRAFT COMMAND—Brig. Gen. Stanley R. Mickelsen, who has been assigned as commanding general of the Antiaircraft Artillery Training Center at Fort Bliss, Tex., visited this headquarters recently to confer with Maj. Gen.

Joseph A. Green, commanding general, Antiaircraft Command, prior to assuming his new command. General Mickelsen succeeds Brig. Gen. Dale D. Hinman, who has been given an unannounced assignment.

Announcement has been made by Brig. Gen. Bryan L. Milburn, Commandant of the Antiaircraft Artillery School, that Lt. Gen. Charles G. Dunn, Coast Artillery Corps, has been named commanding officer, Officers' Student Group, Antiaircraft Artillery School, Camp Davis, N. C., replacing Lt. Col. James P. Maloney, Coast Artillery Corps, who is now attending an advanced course at the Antiaircraft Artillery School.

Lt. Col. William F. Spurgin was recently appointed inspector of instruction for the Antiaircraft Artillery School. Lt. Col. David F. Salards, former inspector of instruction, is now serving as Assistant director, Division of Instruction, Antiaircraft Artillery School.

ARMORED COMMAND—At Fort Knox, Ky., Brig. Gen. Jose Vasquez Benavides, director of the Peruvian Military School, and Lt. Col. Jorge Salmiento, Peru's military attaché in Washington, recently viewed instructional methods at the Armored School under guidance of Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Holly, Commandant. Both officers are touring military installations in the United States.

At Camp Cooke, Calif., graphic demonstrations of the value of camouflage are a part of the regular curriculum of the camouflage school of the 6th Armored Division. The students are shown an apparently clear area from an observation post and then see the technique by which men, foxholes, guns and vehicles were concealed.

At Camp Campbell, Ky., Brig. Gen. Frederick R. Allen has assumed command of the 20th Armored Division.

Army Tightens Up Policy On Routine Discharges

WASHINGTON—Routine discharge of personnel because they do not meet minimum requirements for induction into the Army have been suspended by the War Department. WD Circ. 293 (Nov. 11, 1943) states:

"The discharge of an enlisted man for physical reasons because he is incapable of serving in a physically exacting position when he may well render adequate service in a less exacting assignment is a waste of military manpower and is prohibited. Such men will be retained in the service and will be given appropriate assignments even though they do not fulfill the minimum physical standards for induction."

Interpretations Differed

Although the War Department has maintained the policy of retaining individuals if they could do suitable work, there have been differences in

interpreting the policy in the field.

Many Congressmen have been critical of the Army's discharge procedure, citing specific cases in which they claimed discharged individuals were fit to continue in service. One feature of the father-draft bill which is now before the President is the authorization of a committee to investigate the Army's physical standards with the intention of lowering them.

One of the intentions of the new circular is to weed out men unfit to go overseas before they reach staging areas. Likewise, men with minor defects who are capable of carrying on their duties overseas are not to be separated from their units arbitrarily at ports of embarkation.

Still Induct "Limited Servicemen"

"The unnecessary removal of trained enlisted men from units immediately prior to departure for overseas is a flagrant example of wastage of military manpower and training, destructive alike to the morale of the individual and the efficiency of the unit," the circular states.

Although the term "limited service" has been discontinued, the Army still inducts men who fall within that classification and "no man will be discharged for physical disability if he meets the standards for induction for limited service currently prescribed in MR 1-9."

The circular also prohibits the discharge of men who can render "effective service." "On the other hand," it says, "the retention of men unable to perform a reasonable day's work for the Army is wasteful. Therefore, commanders and surgeons will exercise extreme care and judgment in arriving at a decision to discharge an enlisted man on physical grounds. It is essential that commanders exercising discharge authority give this matter their closest personal supervision so as to obtain the maximum benefit from available manpower. Enlisted men who are physically unable to render useful military service in any assignment that can reasonably be made available will be discharged immediately."

Give Overseas Policy

Non-progressive or remedial defects which would prevent a man from being sent overseas will not be sufficient reason to return him to the United States from overseas.

Chairborne soldiers who are longing for active duty will be pleased to read one section which states the "enlisted men will be assigned to the most active type of duty appropriate to their physical qualifications with due consideration to their civilian training and experience, education, intelligence, aptitude, leadership ability and acquired military occupational qualifications."

In addition Circ. 293 lists certain defects which disqualify a man for overseas service.

Commanding officers are ordered to require officers under their jurisdiction to read the circular and to conduct conferences and inspections necessary for establishing uniformity in procedure.

Knew He Was a Father Boy, Girl or Both

ROODHOUSE, Ill.—"I don't know whether I'm the father of two boys and a girl, one boy and three girls, or five girls!" S/Sgt. Percy Nebergall shouted frantically to his buddies somewhere in England.

Last May he told his wife how to get around the uncertainty of mails, cables, and censorship to let him know whether the baby they were expecting was a boy or a girl. "Send me a cabled money order," he said. "Ten dollars for a girl; twenty for a boy."

Early in November he received a money order for \$50!

Mrs. Nebergall, when told of her husband's confusion, explained that \$20 of it was for an 8-pound son. The rest? Oh, she's just thrown it in for a Christmas present!

It's Khaki-Uniformed Collegiates This Year

WASHINGTON—It's servicemen who are going to school this year. According to the U. S. Office of Education, nonmilitary enrollment in universities has dropped 36.9 per cent since last year.

Total enrollments, including 384,050 members of the armed forces, is 1,110,500—25 per cent less than the 1940 peak. Figures show that junior colleges have lost about a third of their student body; teachers colleges, 14.7 per cent; and schools on the university level, 45 per cent.

Training Lessons From the Tunisian Campaign

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington 25, D. C., 15 October 1943.

The following digest, Lessons from the Tunisian Campaign, contained in Training Memorandum No. 44 dated 4 August 1943 from the Allied Force Headquarters, APO 512, is published for the information of all concerned.

[A. G. 370.22 (4 Oct. 43).]

By order of the Secretary of War:

G. C. MARSHALL,

Chief of Staff.

Official:

J. A. ULIO,

Major General,

The Adjutant General.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Section I. Introduction
II. Infantry units
III. Field Artillery units
IV. Armored Force units
V. Tank Destroyer units
VI. Mine warfare and booby traps
VII. Defense against air attack

SECTION I INTRODUCTION

1. The material contained in this publication is not to be considered as tactical doctrine. It represents a summary of the main lessons of the Tunisian Campaign digested from reports of division, separate, and subordinate unit commanders. Only the major combat arms of the Ground Forces are included. It is believed that the lessons and examples given, if applied with judgment and consideration of individual situations, will be of value in the training of organizations which have not yet entered combat.

2. In all reports of battle experience the soundness of basic principles

prescribed in standard training literature has been confirmed. Failures or tactical reverses have resulted from misapplication of these principles, or from lack of judgment and flexibility in their application, or from attempts to follow book rules rigidly without due consideration of their suitability to existing situations.

3. During the Tunisian Campaign this Headquarters published periodically training memoranda on various subjects, as lessons were gained or weaknesses were disclosed. In the following material subjects previously covered in these memoranda will appear.

SECTION II INFANTRY UNITS

4. In the following paragraphs the term "infantry" refers to the troops of the normal infantry division as distinguished from the armored infantry of the armored division.

5. The experience of our infantry has been extensive and varied. Its missions have included practically all ground operations appropriate to its arm. Its operations have been conducted in all types of terrain, including desert, mountains, and the intermediate features between these extremes as well as terrain types regionally peculiar to Tunisia. From this varied experience, the outstanding lessons and subjects given below are believed by reporting commanders to be of first importance in infantry training.

6. Fire and movement.

In almost every situation the most important single element of infantry combat is the effective use of fire and movement.

7. Observation and seizure of dominant terrain.

Experience continually emphasized the necessity of seizing key terrain features which afford effective observation. Enemy positions subjected to dominant observation rapidly became untenable. Examples of this experience are quoted from the report of a division commander:

"... This principle has been taught for years, yet at EL GUETTAR, HILL 772 remained in German hands during the first ten days of the battle. As a result the enemy had artillery observation and was able to fire on anything that moved. As soon as HILL 772 was captured, the German's abandoned the entire position....

The principle was further borne out in the SEDJENANE-BIZERTE operation. During the early days while our enveloping force was getting into position, German observation again dominated us. Our envelopment turned the enemy out of the line of hills on which his OP's were located. It is now known that the German withdrawal from the GREEN HILL-BALD HILL position started immediately after we occupied the two hills referred to....

Similar experience has been described in the report of another division commander:

"... AT EL GUETTAR the advance of the Division was slow and costly until the —th Infantry captured and strongly garrisoned the dominant hill in the division sector. Several OP's were set up and observed fire was effectively employed over the entire sector thereafter. As another example, in the operations around BEJA, HILL 575 and HILL 350 were dominant terrain features from

which the enemy conducted a very strong defense. Each was captured by local attacks and enemy resistance in that immediate area crumbled as the advantage of observation passed to our hands....

In all offensive operations, the seizure of dominant terrain features as intermediate and final objectives became the core of infantry commanders' plans. Specific effort to capture key points for artillery observation posts was emphasized, and its importance has been clearly stated in the comment of an artillery battalion executive:

"... Part of every infantry attack should be directed to seize high ground for artillery OP's. Without them, continued effective support cannot be given....

8. Organization and consolidation of captured ground.

Experience has shown that German forces invariably launch an immediate counterattack whenever possible to regain lost ground, and precede such attack with prepared artillery fire. Advancing units had to learn to take immediate measures for the organization of captured ground for defense, and to utilize supporting weapons of all calibers for this purpose. On high ground ridge lines had to be avoided, as these features often presented targets for prepared artillery concentrations which preceded counterattack. The following example of this lesson is taken from the report of a division commander:

"... Several times the infantry was slow to realize that they must not expose themselves on the skyline after reaching the top of a hill. The German always places artillery fire on positions he has vacated. In the attack on DJEBEL CHENITI by the —th Infantry, advance elements stood up on the skyline instead of continuing down the forward slope and digging in. Artillery fire came down almost immediately causing many more casualties than were suffered in taking the position.

9. Infantry cooperation with tanks.

The Campaign has demonstrated that excellent results can be obtained through the use of tanks with the troops of the infantry division, as distinguished from the normal action of the armored infantry. It has been found that their employment should follow the principles of cooperation, teamwork, and coordination required for the infantry-artillery team. Two types of infantry cooperation were effective, as determined by the situation. Preliminary preparation for the breakthrough of the tanks, and close support of the tanks in their own breakthrough. In either case, infantry support has been indispen-

sable to the tank action, especially in consolidating the ground overrun by the tanks.

10. Depth in offense and defense.

The principle of depth as applied to both offense and defense cannot be overstressed. Disposition and deployment in depth, and the mutual support of all heavy and automatic weapons from positions organized in depth were found essential throughout the campaign. In defense against armored attack, adherence to this principle was vital.

11. Following of artillery fires and concentrations.

Assault troops learned the advantage and necessity of following closely the line of impact of their supporting artillery concentrations and barrages. The distance between assault wave and concentration or barrage depends on terrain and other conditions. Reports have indicated from 100 to 200 yards as effective distance without undue casualties from the supporting fire. Following at greater distance allows the enemy to recover from the shock of the fire and man his weapons effectively. "This was conclusively demonstrated," reported a Division Commander, who cited the following examples:

"... In early action the infantry often allowed artillery concentrations to lift so that 500 yards or more had to be traversed before closing with the enemy. This allowed the German to come up out of his dugouts and recover from the effect of the artillery and man his weapons. As a result our attack was often repulsed with heavy losses.

"... Later at DJEBEL CHENITI the —th Infantry stormed the hill following the artillery at 100 yards. They took only three casualties from our artillery and overran the position with the bayonet before the defenders had recovered and manned their guns. No casualties were suffered other than the three mentioned above.

12. Training in mountain and hill warfare.

The recent campaign has shown that the basic principles of mountain and hill warfare must be learned by all infantry. In order to advance successfully, troops had to avoid natural corridors of approach, which were invariably mined and heavily defended, and work along ridges and high terrain features. In this way the enemy was forced to abandon strongly defended positions at the heads of the corridors, valleys, and natural approaches. "We learned," wrote a division commander at the close of the campaign,

"... that to live, we must take to the ridges and advance along them, avoiding avenues of approach up valleys. To advance along valleys was tedious, strenuous business, but it saved hundreds of lives and gave physical possession of the high ground. Four times this resulted in the collapse of strong positions and the German was finally driven into open country, his resistance broken, and pursuit tactics made possible....

13. Scouting and patrolling.

Scouting and patrolling proved to be one of the most serious deficiencies in the operations of American infantry in Tunisia. Patrol activity was not sufficiently aggressive, and at times failure in effective scouting operations resulted in patrols being ambushed. The campaign continually revealed the necessity of seizing and holding the initiative through continuous, aggressive, and effective scouting and patrol operations. Our experience has demonstrated the need for much higher proficiency in the subjects and functions requisite to these operations, including map reading, the use of compass and other means of direction control, movement by stealth, avoidance of ambush, and control of patrolling personnel. Leaders of patrols must master the principles of the single objective, individual initiative and responsibility, alert observation, patience, clarity in the issuance and understanding of plans and instructions, boldness of action, accuracy in reporting, and energy and initiative in execution. Prior daylight reconnaissance should precede night patrol operations to insure against elements getting lost or ambushed. These principles have been summarized in the comments of a regimental S-2, whose unit saw continuous action throughout the campaign:

"... Train men intensively in "sneaking" and "peepin'" and in how to distinguish and identify different sounds. Teach men to stop cautiously and silently, to crawl noiselessly. Train them in the accurate use of the compass night and day, and in map reading. Also in observation—half the information we get is ob-

tained from observation and patrolling....

"... One important battle lesson has been the failure of junior officers to be ice-clear and specific in instructions and directions, especially with regard to patrolling, scouting, and night operations. For night patrol operations a prior daylight reconnaissance must be made. Without adequate prior daylight reconnaissance, night patrols often get lost. In one instance failure to reconnoitre a position and an area for a night operation resulted in a patrol being ambushed by outposts unknown to the patrol leader and his men....

In all night operations have but a single objective. Never split a night patrol—always keep it intact. Let every man on scout and patrol know the situation clearly. Give each man a definite job and the responsibility for carrying it out....

An all-important point: Train men to report only what they see, and not to include any personal interpretations.... One outstanding example lesson was the twisting of information reported. An observation post reported that three ITALIANS had been seen coming down a certain hill. The information was relayed as three BATTALIONS coming down the hill....

The importance of accurate map reading and interpretation are clearly demonstrated in the report of a division commander at the conclusion of the campaign:

"... At FONDOUNK and HILL 609 this division had great difficulty in map reading. Officers had difficulty in accurately locating themselves on maps, and in following on the ground a route marked on a map. There are instances of whole battalions becoming lost at night on the way to the jump-off line. These incidents all bring out the fact that map reading has been neglected and must, in the future, be continually stressed in training....

14. Securing and use of accurate G-2 information.

The securing of accurate and timely G-2 information by intelligence personnel was stressed in several of the reports. In all echelons from the battalion intelligence section to the division G-2, the principles of accuracy, timeliness, thoroughness, and alert action must be learned and followed. In one instance, intelligence agencies furnished a division G-2 with an overlay "showing German mortars and probable infantry positions on the slopes of DJEBEL BERDA, and a delaying position across the GABES-GAFSA road." In reporting this incident, the division commander stated:

"... The opinion was that resistance would be light, and no intimation was given of the presence of a strongly organized defensive position.... As it turned out, the Germans must have worked two months on their position. Emplacements and dugouts were carved out of the rock in many places.... the fact that there was no information of the great strength of this position had a vital bearing on the plan of attack.... In marked contrast was the situation at SEDJENANE. There we relieved the

British —th Division, and were furnished maps giving all the details of the German positions on GREEN and BALD HILLS and at the head of the SEDJENANE valley. As a result an enveloping maneuver was carried out avoiding all prepared positions. Each enemy position was evacuated as soon as the pressure of the envelopment was felt....

15. Training in all phases of night operations.

In the recent campaign, a large proportion of the infantry operations were carried out at night. The standard of proficiency of our troops was initially unsatisfactory, but improved as experience was gained. Two vital needs were served by the improvement of our night operations:

a. The essential element of surprise when needed.

b. The only means, at times, of getting troops into position without severe losses. The essence of successful night operations has been found to be simplicity of plan. The subdivision of duties must be clearly understood by all participants, and the individual responsibilities assumed and carried out with vigor and dispatch. Such planning must provide for continuous, effective control by the leader or commander, and for alternate action in the event that unforeseen developments arise.

16. Miscellaneous.

In addition to major subjects above summarized, the reports of division and lower unit commanders brought out the following miscellaneous points:

a. Small unit training, especially with regard to platoon and junior leaders, is of prime importance. The leadership, tactics, and maneuver of the squad, platoon, and company are vital to the success of combat operations.

b. The use of highly trained snipers assumed increasing importance throughout the campaign. The development and effective use of snipers should be given special attention.

c. The maintenance of uninterrupted control of all combat elements in action is essential. All leaders and commanders must learn to meet this requirement and develop the ability to cope with sudden changes in the situation without loss of control.

d. The use of smoke in different phases of infantry operations assumed unexpected degrees of importance. The employment of smoke grenades, artillery cooperation with smoke shell, mortar shell, and other apparatus, all proved highly effective. Smoke was used for both offensive and defensive operations, for marking and identifying positions, targets, and objectives.

e. Effective support from mortars and artillery frequently depends on the work of forward observers. In some infantry regiments officers had learned the technique of adjusting mortar and artillery fire by forward observation methods. This provided a reserve of forward observers who were of great value in emergency.

f. Coordination of all heavy supporting weapons is of first importance in offensive and defensive operations. It must include the coordinated planning of fires for machine guns, cannon company weapons, supporting artillery, and mortars.

g. Proficiency in small-arms marksmanship, and the ability to hold fire until targets are within range, were not fully achieved in the campaign.

SECTION III FIELD ARTILLERY UNITS

17. General.

The employment of field artillery in the Tunisian Campaign proved to be satisfactory and effective to a high degree. The principles and teachings of the Field Artillery School, when applied with flexibility, judgment, and with due regard to each situation, were proved sound in combat throughout the campaign. The excellent results obtained in one division were attributed by its commander to

"... flexibility of organization and employment, experienced and capable battalion commanders, and a very unusual degree of mutual confidence and understanding between the organic battalions and the units of the reinforcing artillery brigade....

Reports from units also record that enemy prisoners often commented on the power and effect of American artillery fire. "One Nazi who has served on almost every German front," declared one of our division commanders, "said that the American artillery fire was the most deadly that he had experienced." From this successful experience in varying situations over a wide front, the following main subjects and lessons are re-

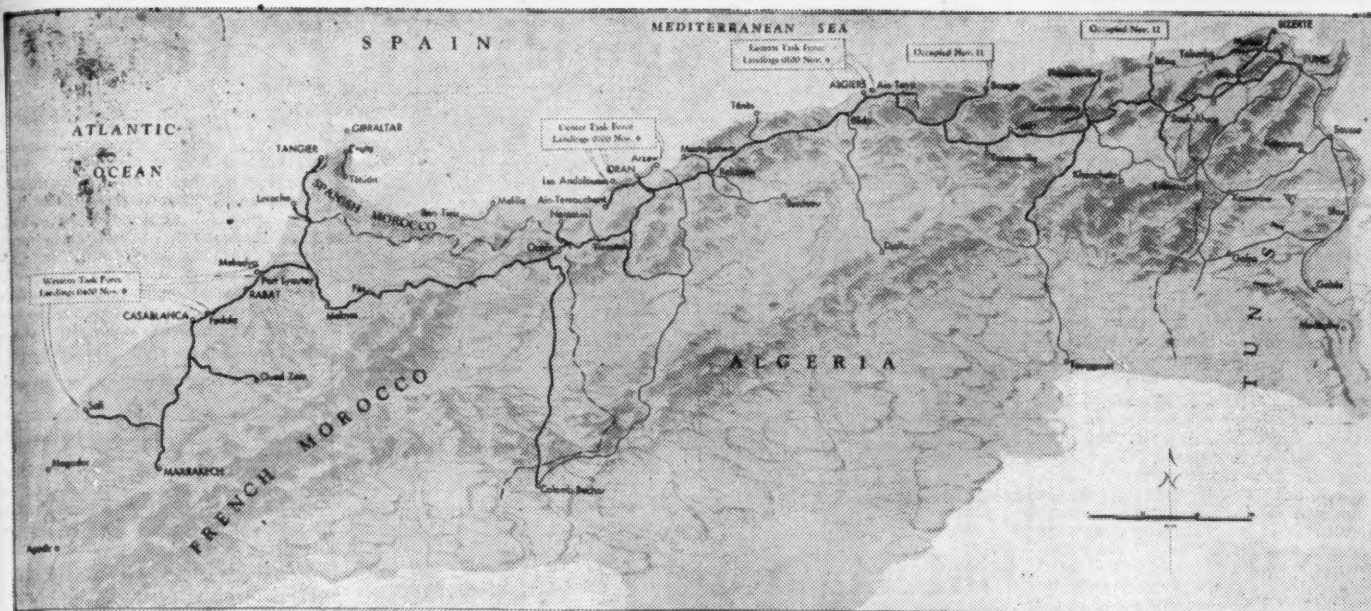
ported by participating commanders to be of importance for the consideration of all artillery units, especially those which have not yet entered combat.

18. Tactical employment.

a. When the organic division artillery was not reinforced, the standard, normal employment was used with excellent results. Operations were decentralized by battalions, but close and effective supervision by Division Artillery Headquarters was preserved. Decentralization afforded the advantage of providing the most rapid means of delivering adequate fire support on any target, regardless of its location and nature. It also made possible the full advantage of massed fire when necessary, under the control of the Division Artillery Commander. The high degree of success achieved depended largely on able and experienced battalion commanders, expert gunnery officers in all fire direction centers, and complete and effective communications.

b. When the organic division artillery was reinforced, the following methods of employment were used with satisfactory results:

(Continued on Page 9)



Scene of the African Campaign and Landing Dates.

TRAINING LESSONS

(Continued from Page 8)

(1) As dictated by the situation, the organic medium battalion, together with the reinforcing battalions, were held in general support.

(2) When the situation required, one or more reinforcing battalions were assigned the mission of reinforcing each organic direct support battalion. Experience showed that it was immaterial whether the reinforcing units were attached to organic direct support battalions, or were assigned support missions without being attached. This was because of the high degree of confidence, understanding, and cooperation between the organic and reinforcing units.

(3) Combination of the two types of employment of reinforcing artillery above mentioned were used whenever the situation rendered it advisable. The keynote of successful employment, with regard to both organic and reinforcing units, was flexibility, and the fitting of the artillery plan to the individual situation, closely coordinated with the plan of infantry operations.

19. Operational technique.

a. RECONNAISSANCE.—Complete and thorough reconnaissance is essential. One serious difficulty that was experienced was caused by lack of time to carry out adequate reconnaissance after receipt of plans and orders. The use of fragmentary orders and warning orders proved highly useful in this respect, but even the continual use of fragmentary orders does not always provide sufficient time for daylight reconnaissance prior to night movement and occupation of position. "On at least three occasions," a division commander reported,

... even this method failed to provide time for daylight reconnaissance, the battalions receiving their orders after dark for a night move into strange territory to support a dawn attack. In two of these instances, the artillery found itself in position ahead of the infantry when the enemy made surprise attacks before our troops were set. In both occasions howitzers were lost by being overrun, but all of them were subsequently recovered by counterattacks of our infantry. ...

On the third occasion the division received an attack order at 1700 hours to make a night march and attack at dawn. By the time the division could issue its order, it was dark and reconnaissance was made by moonlight, and an effort was made to carry the survey a distance of approximately 10 miles under these conditions. The division attained complete surprise, but adequate artillery support could not be given until after daylight. This incident occurred in the attack on EL GUETTAR. ...

At all times, artillery officers going forward on reconnaissance must be sure of the location of the infantry lines and outposts, and take measures not to go inadvertently beyond our lines. In one instance, it was reported that

... an artillery battalion commander and five captains were lost by going forward without checking with the infantry as to location of the front lines. The area they went into was far ahead of our own infantry lines.

b. FLEXIBILITY IN ALL ARTILLERY OPERATIONS.—All the reports point to the axiom that flexibility in planning and execution is one of the most vital elements in all artillery operations. It must be applied to the planning and delivery of fire, survey, supply, communications, and in fact, to all functions of artillery in combat. A standard S. O. was found to be of great value as

the basis of all general operations, but no rigid plan, whether of gunnery, communications, or general employment, can be strictly or invariably adhered to. Everchanging situations throughout combat render rigidity of plans and action ineffective and can cause failures at critical times. The marked success of our artillery in the recent campaign can be attributed largely to the achievement of this all-important flexibility in operations. As reported by one of the division commanders,

... The flexibility of fire was astounding. At one time a forward observer on the north flank conducted fire for a battalion of 155-howitzers located on the opposite flank. ...

c. OBSERVED FIRE AND FORWARD OBSERVATION.—The great majority of all fires delivered by division and reinforcing artillery were conducted by some type of observation. In one division it was reported that "there was practically no unobserved fire except harassing fires at night." The preponderance of observed fire was largely due to the nature of the terrain, which afforded ridges, hills, and mountains for observation posts, and was also well suited for forward observation methods. Three special situations have been encountered, and probably will be encountered in future operations, that make mastery of all observed fire methods essential to the smaller units, especially the battery and platoon:

(1) In assault landings, when the support artillery often enters action by section, platoon, or battery, and there is no fire direction center in operation in initial stages. Under these conditions the delivery of supporting fire depends entirely on the ability of the platoon and battery commanders to conduct effective observed fire.

(2) In retrograde movements, when communications are often lacking or inadequate, individual batteries may often have to cover the withdrawal of the infantry and other artillery units. Under these circumstances, much will depend on the observed fires of individual batteries, without assistance from the fire direction center. In one instance it has been reported that "a single 105-mm. howitzer covered the withdrawal of the remainder of its battery and neutralized a 6-gun German battery all by itself."

(3) In a majority of different combat operations, the targets of opportunity that appear should be taken under fire by individual batteries conducting their own observed fire, either from established battery OP's or by forward observers. In this connection a division commander reported at the close of the campaign:

... In all of our battles, many favorable targets of opportunity were taken under fire by single batteries and neutralized or destroyed by proper application of the principles of observed fire without assistance from a fire direction center. The tendency, however, is to utilize the FDC and liaison methods when the ability to adjust fire by command would give quicker effect with a considerable saving in ammunition. ...

Forward observation proved to be the most effective means of conducting fire in most cases. In one division it is reported that "forward observation methods were used almost entirely. ... Each battalion had at least ten forward observers," who often adjusted the fire of different battalions through the division artillery fire direction center. In another division, one observer had conducted fire from a single gun to seven battalions, and its commander

has summarized the experience of his division artillery as follows:

... Forward observers are vital. Each battery should have a forward observer in addition to a battery observer closer to the guns. Each battalion should have at least one OP. Observers within a battalion sector must be coordinated, and this coordination should include observation posts from infantry and supporting units. Forward observers are under the direction and control of liaison officers with the front line assault battalions. They operate through the liaison officers and fire direction center rather than direct with the battery. Forward observers must be continually on the move in order to get observation for effective support for the infantry. ... At least two OP's in each battalion should be surveyed in order to provide means for combined observation. Any fire close to the infantry should be adjusted and controlled by observers of the direct support battalion involved. This is very important. The principle of flexibility appears in this connection, because any OP should be able to adjust the fire of any battery in the area, especially on targets of opportunity. ...

Forward observers must be highly proficient in the technique of this method of conducting fire, and must be thoroughly familiar with the principles of gunnery. One faulty tendency reported in one division was that "the observer too frequently calls for fire for effect before he attains a proper adjustment." This practice wastes ammunition and prevents the full effect of the fire from reaching the target.

d. COMMUNICATIONS.—The experience of all units has shown the soundness of technical and tactical principles of field artillery communication as prescribed in standard training literature. The need for proficient signal personnel, including men with ability to maintain equipment and resort to improvisation in difficult situations was emphasized by all participating commanders. Artillery signal troops must also develop a high degree of ingenuity in establishing and maintaining communications under all conditions. Wire remains the primary means of artillery communication, with radio as a secondary or emergency channel. The highest cooperation and understanding between wire and radio personnel is essential to insure the combined use of both means when the situation demands. In some rapidly moving situations, wire has been reported as the secondary channel, though this should be regarded as an exception to the general rule. Telephone and radio discipline is vital, to prevent traffic blocking. In all artillery communications, flexibility has been of cardinal importance. All units reinforcing the fire of another unit, or in direct support, must provide communications with the unit so reinforced or supported. Lateral communications between battalions is important, and lateral communications between the division artillery or adjacent divisions is of even greater importance. Prearranged message codes, and a complete and effective SOI are essential.

e. UNOBSERVED FIRE.—In future operations, the terrain may not afford such excellent means of observation as have been experienced in the Tunisian Campaign. In their reports, division commanders have pointed out that the principles and technique of prepared unobserved fires must not be overlooked, but must be mastered by all units. Emphasis was given in these reports to transfers of all types, and to delivery of unobserved concentrations and the massing of fires.

f. FIRE CONTROL AND DIRECTION.

(1) The standard prescribed technique of the light battalion in direct support of its combat-team infantry regiment proved satisfactory in all cases.

(2) When reinforcing artillery was available, additional battalions were employed to reinforce the fires of the direct support battalion. The mission of the reinforcing units was direct support of the light battalion. The commander of the direct support battalion could plan on the fires of his reinforcing battalions at all times without calling on division artillery headquarters to get the fire. The advantage of high speed in delivery of reinforcing fire was obtained through this system. It is reported very effective in all cases where it has been used.

(3) Another method of controlling the fires of reinforcing or general support units was the placing of them under the control of the division artillery gunnery officer, who assigned them missions on call for help from the direct support battalions. This method has been found to be especially effective when the amount of general support artillery is limited.

(4) Experience has shown that rigid adherence to combat-team organization in a division action often results in complicating and reducing artillery support. In any method of controlling the fire of organic and attached units, all battalions must always be available and under the command of the division artillery commander, who can place their fire wherever most needed.

(5) The German tendency to launch counterattacks in immediate attempt to recover lost ground necessitates immediate preparation of fire to repulse such attacks against newly gained positions. The importance of this point is brought out by one of the division commanders in his report on battle experience:

... The artillery with this division killed more Germans when they made these counterattacks than it did in all the preparation, fire of targets of opportunity, counter-battery, and in support during attack. In fact, the BAR-ENTHIN Regiment must have learned its lesson the hard way, because on the last position, it refused to counterattack. ...

(6) In some instances, box barges were used effectively to extricate hard-pressed infantry elements from difficulty.

(7) Rolling barges were used on some occasions. More generally, to cover the assault of infantry, concentrations were fired at prearranged times determined after consultation with the infantry. These concentrations were of sufficient duration to permit the assaulting infantry to press close to the covering fire before it lifted. Normally the last rounds of such concentrations were smoke, to signal the lifting of the fire.

(8) The effectiveness of time fire with HE shell cannot be exaggerated. Properly used, this type of fire has proved to be annihilating.

(9) Experience has demonstrated that long concentrations of slow fire are more effective against prepared positions than a mass of fire for a short duration. This does not apply to enemy in the open. The enemy themselves substantiate this experience, according to one division commander's report:

... Many prisoners testified that the combination of percussion shell, time shell, and white phosphorus took the fight out of them, not only because it was practically impossible to avoid the effect, but also because the continuous pounding shattered their nerves. ...

(10) The importance of liaison functions to artillery operations was borne out in the campaign. The ex-

perience of one division is briefly stated in the report of its commander:

... Liaison is one of the most effective forms of (artillery) control, and is essential not only between artillery and infantry but also between artillery and artillery. Proper liaison insures correct combat intelligence, and provides the mechanism through which mass fires can be most profitably employed. ...

g. INTERDEPENDENCE OF ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY PLANS.

—All artillery plans must be based on the infantry plan, and the two must be fully coordinated and interdependent. The two should be made simultaneously, and sufficient time for the preparation and execution of the artillery plan must be allowed, especially for reconnaissance, survey, and other vital preparations essential to the artillery action. The difficulty caused by insufficient time for reconnaissance, mentioned in paragraph 19a, supra, can in a measure be overcome by closer coordination of the infantry and artillery plans.

h. MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) Wide dispersion of pieces within the battery position has been the rule throughout the campaign. Dispersion up to a 200-yard front, and at times wider, has proved effective against counterbattery fire and dive bombing attacks.

(2) Dummy positions have been effective in drawing enemy fire and directing it away from actual positions. Simulated muzzle blast in front of the dummy pieces is necessary for full effectiveness.

(3) Night harassing fires are very useful for destroying the enemy's rest, unnerving him, and disrupting his night activity. Each gun in the normal division artillery firing on a different point will cause trouble to the enemy in 48 different places simultaneously. Prisoners have confirmed the demoralizing effect of such fire. All night harassing fires must be coordinated with the patrol activities of friendly infantry.

(4) In order to cover wide frontages, batteries should organize positions with pieces in diamond, square, or horseshoe formation.

(5) Observation (Cub) aircraft were highly useful for reconnaissance and for checking camouflage, in addition to their primary mission of providing observation posts. Commanders have reported that these machines are invaluable.

(6) In adjustment on targets at long range, the best results have been obtained by adjusting one element at a time. For targets at short or medium ranges, the standard simultaneous adjustment of all elements should be followed.

(7) Wherever the terrain has been suitable, ricochet fire has been found to be highly effective, especially for reaching personnel on reverse slopes.

(8) Artillery units must provide their own all-around security for battery positions. In terrain encountered in the recent campaign, it was not always possible to rely on the infantry for the protection of battery positions. "In one case," reported an artillery battalion executive, "the Germans seeped through, and the first thing we knew they were throwing hand grenades into our gun pits."

(9) Artillery fire should be placed on enemy positions immediately after bombardment by our air forces. Personnel have the tendency to relax immediately after air bombardment, and sudden artillery fire will take them unprepared and produce considerable casualties.

(10) For the artillery OP's, infantry protection should be provided. Dominating observation is necessary for proper artillery support, and the infantry must assist in obtaining it. In several instances artillery observation had to be secured first before the infantry could advance to its objective. Delay in obtaining the necessary artillery observation will cause delay in taking an objective.

(11) Range estimation and terrain appreciation with respect to gunnery proved to be especially important. The terrain encountered in the Tunisian Campaign made range estimation particularly difficult. "In this country," declared one battalion commander, "6000 yards often looks like 4000. ... We had some large initial errors in opening fire because of this. ..."

(12) There are no substitutes for thorough standing gun drill and service practice in preparing artillery units for combat. It is only through experience in actual conduct of fire that officers can master the application of basic gunnery principles to the situations that will be encountered in battle.

(13) The use of smoke shell, especially white phosphorus, proved effective. It was used to assist the infantry in locating itself on the ground, to blind enemy OP's, and for identifying the fire of individual units when several were firing into the same area. White phosphorus was found to be effective against tanks, and when mixed with HE, it was very useful against personnel.

(Concluded Next Week)

Overseas Unit Pros, In Uniform Now, Go on Entertaining

CAMP SUTTON, N. C.—What happens to the funnymen of radio, vaudeville's three-high acrobats, and the singers, dancers and magicians of the show world when Uncle Sam takes up their options? Chances are they wind up in an overseas Special Service Company.

Typical is the 35th Special Service Company, now in training at Camp Sutton. Its commanding officer, Capt. Claud H. Hultzen, is a former Chamber of Commerce executive. During his checkered career he has been radio announcer, newspaperman, and Little Theatre director. In his off-duty hours he plunks away at a banjo, or practices the Army bugle calls he used to play in World War I.

Herb Shriner Member

First Sgt. Loral Randall was a noted New York director and play producer. Sgt. Herb Shriner, who used to tell Indiana tall tales and play his harmonica on radio's "Camel Caravan," is one of the Company's theatrical technicians, as is Sgt. Dick Dudley who announced the Jack Benny show and the "Farm and Home Hour" over NBC.

Sgt. Milbourne Christopher was overseas entertaining troops as a civilian with USO Camp Shows when he was called into the service. Sergeant Christopher has shown his magic at the White House in Washington and before the Maharajah of Indore of India. He was lucky enough to leave the Yankee Clipper last February, the day before it crashed in the Togos River at Lisbon.

Sgt. Baron Elliott brought his entire Decca-recording band with him when he entered the Service. They form the nucleus of the 35th's music group.

Designed to offer every possible means of entertainment and recreation to troops overseas, the 35th carries the latest and finest movie projectors, with up-to-the-minute releases from Hollywood; a publications group, equipped to produce multi-colored mimeographed newspapers under battle conditions, an athletic staff to arrange sport contests and to supervise mass calisthenics for soldiers abroad; a circulating library of recent best-sellers; and a Exchange group which will bring soft drinks and candy to men in the field.

The 35th Special Service Company

was activated in May, 1943, at Fort George Meade in Maryland. They took basic Infantry training—long hikes with full field packs, days on the rifle and machine gun ranges, the infiltration course, and all the rest of it. The Company qualified 100 per cent on the rifle range.

Recently the NBC world-wide "Army Hour" program featured the 35th's work in the field. The program was acclaimed the fastest moving and most entertaining yet produced. Sgt. Dick Dudley handled the announcements. Captain Hultzen dramatized the Company's average day in the field. "Sgt. Denbow, arrange a baseball game"; "Yes sir," came the prompt reply, and he galvanized into immediate action.

Other orders came to open the field canteen, to set up a newspaper, a movie group. There was music by Sgt. Baron Elliott's band. Sgt. Herb Shriner played his harmonica, Cpl. Joe Twerp talked "tangle-tongue" just as he used to do on Al Pearce's and Pfc. Frank Natale who once played in a Pittsburgh hotel, twanged their guitars and yodelled mountain music. For a grand finale, Cpl. Hal Monte and the Company sang the "35th's Marching Song," an original composition of Cpl. Paul Klein, who used to be a Tin Pan Alley song stylist.

The 35th's newspaper is called "Ten Minute Break." Artist Cpl. Joseph Kaliff, who drew for news syndicates and magazines, is the official artist. Another of his jobs is making portraits and sketches of personnel and materiel in and around the camps which the 35th services.

Orlone Directs Baseball

A former Baltimore Oriole, Cpl. Waverly Wheeler directs the baseball side of the 35th's athletic activities. At the University of Maryland Wheeler was an outstanding man on the mound.

Overseas, the Company will move into an area, and with the assistance of the men there, produce shows, arrange sporting events for them, and publish newspapers of, by, and for the men. Every opportunity will be given our men abroad to participate in and enjoy their favorite sports and recreations. The 35th knows its job and is equipped to do it.



ENTERTAINMENT IS THEIR BUSINESS
George Jessel, Arch Oboler and Friends

Entertaining Taught At Show Conference

ATLANTA, Ga.—Around 280 enlisted men from the Army Ground Forces, Army Air Forces, and Army Service Forces were given concentrated training in all phases of soldier entertainment at a three-day Enlisted Men's Soldier Show Conference, sponsored by the Fourth Service Command in cooperation with the Special Services Division, ASF, which closed at Fort McPherson, Georgia, on November 26.

National celebrities of stage, screen and radio, who flew here from all parts of the country to teach the enlisted men their tricks of the trade, included: Brian Aherne, movie star; Arch Oboler, top radio script writer; Jean Dickenson, "Nightingale of the Air"; George Jessel, film and stage star; E. Wolfe Gilbert, Hollywood song and patter writer, and John R. King, emcee and announcer for "Double-or-Nothing."

Twenty enlisted men and officers came from Special Services Division, ASF, the School for Special Services, Lexington, Virginia, and from other Service Commands, to act as instructors. The instruction periods were not the usual lectures, but were in the form of valuable demonstrations in producing, staging, scenery, lighting, costuming, writing, directing, music, make-up materials, radio technique, in which the audience participated. Improved entertainment adapted to combat conditions was the keynote, as the primary purpose of the conference was to assist the enlisted men in becoming self-sustaining in welfare, recreation, entertainment and morale, when they reach the ultimate theater of operations.

Many of the enlisted personnel instructors were former professionals: Joe Cook, Jr., son of the comedian; Cpl. Henry Brandon, who played the part of the Nazi Major in the "Edge of Darkness"; Pfc. Harold J. Rome, author of the musicals "Pins and Needles" and "Sing Out the News"; Pvt. Ray Corbin, magician extraordinaire; Cpl. Thomas Adair, composer of lyrics of "In the Blue of Evening"; Sgt. Albert Hamilton, stage designer; Pvt. James Silverstone, former national director of the Actor's Guild; Cpl. Will Mahoney, Pvt. James Costello, Sgt.



WARBLING WAC. Pfc. Beth Hill, motor transport driver by day, songstress by night—recent "glamaddition" to Dance Band No. 1 at the nation's only Cavalry Replacement Training Center, Fort Riley, Kans. Pfc. Hill joined the WAC after the death of her husband, Roger Marvin Hill, M2/c, killed in action in Alaska.

Sterling Ludgate, Sgt. Don Stevens, and many others who, as professionals in civilian life, prove that the Army has the cream-of-talent from stage, screen and radio.

Brig. Gen. William R. Nichols, making the opening address, keyed the conference with these words to his professional and amateur audience: "The Army needs, in addition to your regular duties, the extra contribution you can make." Lt. Col. Wallace C. Ford, Chief, Special Service Branch, Fourth Service Command, stated the success of the conference far exceeded all expectations.

Similar conferences are planned in other commands. From Washington to observe the results came Lt. Col. Marvin Young, Chief, Entertainment Section, Special Services Division, ASF. Brig. Gen. Joseph Byron, new director of the division, could not attend, but sent regrets in a telegram which further stressed the importance of the soldier shows in overseas operations.

Mat. Gen. William Bryden, commanding general, Fourth Service Command, closed the conference with these words to the conferees: "I want you to know that you have the backing of the Fourth Service Command, and, also, I am sure you will have the backing of your post commander. We appreciate the good work you have done here and hope you have enjoyed your stay in Atlanta."

Fear Specifics Are Evolved From Research at Fort Knox

FORT KNOX, Ky.—A pair of specifics for fear have emerged from clinical research at the Armored School.

1.—Fear may be controlled if the soldier knows the facts: namely, that his chances in modern battle are about 20 to one that he will not be hit and even if hit, four out of five that he won't be killed.

2.—Activity involving a great mental concentration or physical exertion also helps control fear.

Everyone Has Fear

"Actually, it takes a lot of practice to become a coward."

These are some of the conclusions reached by Capt. M. B. Jensen, Armored School personnel consultant, who has made a thorough study of fear control and other aspects of human behavior.

"Fear is universal," Captain Jensen explained. "Every one of us is born with the capacity for becoming afraid. Varying degrees of fear are simply outward expressions of our ability—or inability—to control our reactions to fear-producing situations. 'The man who is a coward is simply an expert at making fear responses. Throughout his life the coward has learned—or 'practiced'—until fear responses have become fixed habits."

Increases Efficiency

Mild fear, according to Captain Jensen, actually increases efficiency. The soldier in combat, for example, who has no fear will not take adequate precautions and will not be disciplined. A certain amount of fear helps the soldier protect himself and at the same time makes him strive harder to destroy the enemy.

The captain has compiled his findings and presents them in a conference entitled "Fear and the Soldier." The lecture has been heard by more than 10,000 student officers and officer candidates during the past 10 months. It has proved to be so timely and interesting that consideration is being given to presenting it before audiences of enlisted men.

Returning to his discussion of the

NEW KINKS

New Use for Pin Ups
A novel scheme for attracting attention to orientation displays is bringing marked results in the 263rd Engineer Combat Battalion of the 63rd Division, at Camp Van Dorn, Miss. A department headed "This is worth fighting for" features eye-catching pictures of the battalion's favorite pin-up girls. The men drop over to see the girls and are attracted to the orientation displays.

Improving Bomb-Aims

British have recently developed new bomb-aiming devices, which it is claimed, will treble and possibly quadruple the effectiveness of Allied aerial attacks on Europe. The new instruments are said to be virtually automatic in action, being timed to release bombs at the precise moment the target is caught in the bomb-sights.

Waterwings In Jungles

The Army's jungle troops now carry two separate envelopes about the size of a squared basketball bladder to be used as water wings, pillows or water carriers. Made from cotton and Sallex, a rubber-like plastic, the bladders were designed for fighting in swampy areas where a mis-step might let a soldier slip into water over his head. When jungle troops reach a jungle stream or swampy terrain the envelopes are inflated and tucked under the armpits. They are held in place by the buttoned blouse.

Saving Messhall Grease

A new sink trap, aimed to salvage grease at the mess halls, suggested by W. Richard Crawford, plumber, and being installed at each of the 13 mess halls of the AAFTC, Miami Beach, is expected to save a total of 650 pounds of grease in the camp every 24 hours. The trap is a square tank connected to the drain pipe from the mess hall kitchen. Sprays of cooling water play over the tank's surface, hardening the grease particles and pushing them toward a special outlet as they rise to the top of the drain water.

Menus, No Less

Men at Keesler Field, Miss., don't have to guess what they're having for chow. Humorous signs which present all three menus of the day have been placed adjacent to the mess halls. The first sign carried above the menu lists a mess sergeant in caricature, pondering over the day's meals. The others have used similarly humorous designs. Permanent headlines display the words "Breakfast, Dinner, Supper." Movable letters underneath provide the changes in the daily menus.

U. S. Soldiers in War Areas Call for Furloughs at Home

NAPLES—A recent editorial in Stars and Stripes on the question of rotation of American combat troops and home leave for men who have been in action in the war theatres here has roused a storm of protest in the Fifth Army.

Letters which deluged the paper evidenced a general belief that men would be given furloughs at home after they had served in the line for a certain period of time. The question had been raised by the touring Senators who visited the Mediterranean theatre a few months ago.

Stars and Stripes had taken issue with the Senators' statements, asserting that American soldiers wanted to see Berlin before they were sent home again. However, it printed two columns of the protesting letters, as voicing the feelings of the men in the field.

The incident has brought to light two facts about the opinions of the men in this theatre. Combat troops, reading about the millions of men being trained in the United States, believe that the Army is now large enough to provide for the rotating of divisions without loss of efficiency.

It is also evident that the average soldier regards the war against Germany as a job, not a crusade. He does not have the same feeling against the enemy as British troops who have seen their home towns bombed and blasted by the Germans.

Exceptions are American divisions that have learned from bitter experience that fighting the Germans means, as they put it, "you or him, and sudden." They have learned hatred in about the same way as the British and Russians, through having lost friends who were close to them.

Fifth Army commanders have been aware of these sentiments for some time. Small units are continually being pulled from the front lines and being sent to the rear for a rest. But that is not what the average soldier wants. He is homesick, and believes there are plenty of troops in America, and elsewhere, to take his place for a while.

'Railsplitters,' 84th Div., Move to Camp Claiborne

CAMP CLAIBORNE, La.—The 84th Railsplitters Division, after two months on maneuvers, moved into the camp last week, to occupy the area which formerly housed the 103rd Cactus Division.

By the switch the 103rd goes to Camp Howze, Tex., where the 84th was stationed prior to the maneuvers.

Brig. Gen. A. R. Rolling is in temporary command of the 84th. Artillery commander is Brig. Gen. Ivor L. Foster.

DSC Given for Planning Guadalcanal Offense

WASHINGTON—Award of the Distinguished Service Medal to Maj. Gen. Robert L. Spragins, U. S. Army, "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility" as Chief of Staff of an Army Corps which crushed Japanese resistance on Guadalcanal last January and February, was announced this week by the War Department.

"As Chief of Staff of an Army Corps, General Spragins conceived and prepared the Corps plan for general offensive operations launched on January 10, 1943, and terminated on February 9, 1943. This operation resulted in the crushing of all Japanese resistance on Guadalcanal and the capture of large quantities of enemy arms, equipment, and materiel," according to his citation.

96th Division Welcomed To New Home

CAMP WHITE, Ore.—The 96th Infantry Division, which has taken over the east side of the camp, was welcomed by Brig. Gen. Amos Thomas, commanding general, with a statement of greeting on their arrival last week.

The division was activated in 1918 at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., but died for all practical purposes in World War I. The official rebirth came on August 15, 1942, at Camp Adair, Ore.

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Private Van Dorn



Robbie, 99th Infantry Division, Camp Maxey, Tex.



Chemical Formulae Necessary in New Game of Checkers

FORT EUSTIS, Va.—You've got to know your chemical formulae and equations if you expect to win in the new checker and domino game devised by Maj. Arthur H. Bryan, Post veterinary.

Instead of red and black checkers and numbered dominoes, the pawns are circular-shaped positives and square-shaped negatives.

In playing checkers, a pawn is jumped by moving another pawn into position and naming the formula resulting from the move. Pawns jumped in this manner are removed from the board.

In dominoes as many as 300 positives and negatives may be used. The dominoes are removed from the board as the players match them into compounds. Each block removed counts as a score. Anyone naming a wrong compound is penalized three points.

Major Bryan expects these games to be used widely by doctors brushing up on their chemistry and by men in the Chemical Warfare Service.

Cyclone Mose



Cpl. Grover Page, Jr., Camp Livingston, La.



Movie Stuff

Leslie Brooks' legs have been chosen as the Nation's premiere stocking stuffing by the Hosiery Designers of America, who have designated them the most beautiful in America. Currently playing in Columbia's "Cover Girl," Leslie thus becomes the first to break Betty Grable's monopoly on titles connected with this part of the human figure. The measurements? Ankle, 8 1/2 in.; calf, 13 1/2 in.; knee, 14 in.; lower thigh, 17; higher thigh, 20 1/2 in.

On Columbia's production list: "Yes Sir, That's My Baby," "The Wedding Guest Sat on a Stone," "Empire of the West."

The Hollywood tradition that most of its western stars have come from cities rather than ranch and range has been reversed by M-G-M, with signing of Bruce Kellogg, a 6-foot, 2-inch tall real cowboy from Grass Creek, Wyo., who will be groomed for leading man roles.

Three comedy players, Guy Kibbee, Franklin Pangborn and John Alexander, have been added to the cast of Warner Bros. "The Horn Blows at Midnight," joining Jack Benny, Alexis Smith, Dolores Moran and Reginald Gardiner in the all-star production.

Old timer Ricardo Cortez will return to the screen with an important role in Warner Bros. "Make Your Own Bed."

The Mess Line

The diplomat's a clever lad, He helps us out of spats We'd not get into if we had No diplomats.

It isn't the ice that makes people slip—it's what they mix with it.

That big explosion on the poultry farm occurred when the new hired man fed "Lay or Bust Chicken Mash" to one of the roosters.

"Pistol Packin'..."

Darn good picture at the show Thought I'd like to go Tried to date a pretty WAC But that darn girl said "No." Can't find any Romance No one cares for me I'm a lonely GI guy So take a chance on me.

Pvt. Charles DeLenze Hq. Det. 1, CWS Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

"Marryingest Army" in United States' History

WASHINGTON—Once upon a time the stork produced a panic only when it hovered over the old maids' home; now it is appearing too, too often in overcrowded areas near training camps and naval bases.

According to Helena Huntington Smith writing in "Colliers," this is the "marryingest Army in American history." "You can't prove by statistics that the Army and Navy are producing offspring faster than the civilian population, but it is obvious to the naked eye around any naval base, airfield or camp," she goes on to say.

Servicemen's wives, crowding into military areas which are already well populated, are "having babies all over the country," mostly in areas that lack hospital facilities. And, according to the Children's Bureau, will have 600,000 more within the next year.

At 15 This GI Has Seen Year of Overseas Service

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Considering his age, Nicholas Kuhn feels that he has done pretty well by himself in the way of active service—and souvenirs.

The 15-year-old boy, who fibbed about his name and age to enlist, has more than a year of overseas service behind him. Undelivered safe arrival cards and peculiarities in his insurance led to the discovery of his true age and identity.

As souvenirs, Nicholas returned from the South Pacific with 1. an Asiatic-Pacific service ribbon; 2. a hula skirt; 3. an additional two inches in height.

THE "DOUGHBOY" Service Figurine

Made of solid rockwall composition. Finished in Antique-Bronze... 1 or 2 star Service Flags. Height 7 1/4" Width 4" Weight 13 ounces.

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MANY PRODUCTS, such as nitro-glycerine, dynamite, bullet-proof windows and cowlings in airplanes and tanks, are made from household fats.

A morose and extraneous louse Met a moth in the pelt of a mouse The moth was a fussy But sensual hussy Whom he took as his common-law spouse.

All eyes on the elevator were turned on the fat lady who had uttered a shriek of agony. In turn, she glared over her shoulder at a small boy.

"I did it," he said defiantly. "It stuck in my face and I bit it."

A hug is energy gone to waist.

A wolf is a guy with a biological gleam, While a fox is a wolf who sends flowers; And a weasel is a fox that steals other guys' chickens.

Army Quiz

- When an aviator returns from a "Milk Run" he has been—
A. On an expedition seeking supplies
B. On a routine mission?
C. On what was considered an easy raid?
2. Raboul has been described as "a way stop on the long, hard road to Tokyo." How far is it from Tokyo?
A. 500 miles?
B. 2,000?
C. 3,000?
3. There are no Japanese prisoners of war in the United States. True? False?
4. In the War Department's list of official abbreviations occurs the letters "BI." Does this stand for—
A. Bombing Inspection?
B. Belated Information?
C. Branch Immaterial?
5. The three places below, frequently mentioned in dispatches, are located in the island groups of the Solomons, the Kurile Islands and the Hawaiian Islands. Can you locate them in the proper island group?
A. Midway.
B. Paramushiru.
C. New Georgia.
6. In view of the devastating raids on Berlin recently, which would you say was the most frequently bombed city in Germany—Berlin, Cologne or Hamburg?
7. In the list of accepted Army slang a "Gibson Girl" is—
A. A radio transmitter for flying crews downed at sea?
B. A lovely lass for a date?
C. Minced chicken on toast?
8. What is the meaning of the letters "sep" after the company and battalion number of servicemen?
A. Send East Purposely?
B. Separate?
C. Short enlistment period?
9. Soldiers returning from the Pacific report that medical authorities are using a coal tar derivative as a substitute for quinine in combating malaria. Is it—
A. Sulfu drugs?
B. Penicillin?
C. Atabrine?
10. Rumors suggest that there may shortly be a shortage of cigarettes. Was the cigarette first developed in—
A. United States?
B. Brazil?
C. England?

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SPORTS
CHAT

FORT SILL, Okla.—Wheels were set in motion by the Special Service Office for a football classic for the benefit of the National War Fund after officers of the 6th Regiment issued a challenge to play a team composed of other officers in the Replacement Center.

MARCH FIELD, Calif.—After the March Field Flyers, paced by Joe Jacobs, left the U. S. C. Trojans reeling under a 35-to-0 defeat, Sports Scribe Pfc. Robert M. Oates shook the following information out of the record book: Previously, the largest scores recorded against U. S. C. had been run up by Oregon State, in 1915, 34 to 0; Ohio State, 1911, 33 to 0; and by Oregon State, in 1914, 38 to 6. Scribe Oates found the 28 points scored in 14 minutes was the biggest scoring spree against the Trojans.

CAMP WHITE, Ore.—Camp White grid fans are getting plenty of football this fall. Seven grid teams are completing a round-robin schedule of games, which included bands playing, cheering sections and—believe it or not—victory dances.

KEESLER FIELD, Miss.—The Aggie team manager handed sports scribes an addition to his Arkansas A. & M. grid roster before the Keesler Field game, explaining he had forgotten one man on his list. His memory was jolted a few minutes later when the forgotten man intercepted a pass and romped 94 yards for a score.

FORT LOGAN, Colo.—Sgt. Peter Scharies is the kind of a guy you would suspect of holding two royal flushes in a row. At least it looked that way after Sergeant outdoped the dopsters and named every grid contest right. The winnings were bigger than in an end-of-the-month poker game—\$50.

NEW CUMBERLAND, Pa.—New Cumberland is not going to take any chances on a losing basketball team. Two teams have been entered in the basketball conference.

CAMP CAMPBELL, Ky.—20th Armored Division soldiers can't leave their football alone. During rest periods on the grenade course they nonchalantly boot and toss "pineapples" around. Don't get excited—the grenades are harmless.

FORT BENNING, Ga.—Maj. Hank Gowdy has released a 28-game schedule for the eight teams in the Infantry School Basketball League which will get underway December 15.

CAMP MACKALL, N. C.—A strong 11th Airborne Division boxing team defeated Fort Fisher by a score of seven bouts to one. The Mackallers are looking for new pugs to conquer.

ROBINS FIELD, Ga.—The AAF has a new secret weapon. Tex Yates, circus knife-thrower, delights in showing how he would like to skin the guy with the moustache.

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Attention, WACs! O/C Ira J. O'Neal should be the envy of every dame. Despite his 225 pounds, he boasts a 32-inch waistline.

CAMP BEALE, Calif.—To the winner of the Black Cat Horse-shoe-pitching tournament went 48 prizes—two cases of you-know-what. Strictly a case of drink or smell, we presume!

CAMP CROFT, S. C.—There is going to be a slight delay in basketball plans, but once the large fieldhouse is completed neighboring camps look out—Camp Croft promises a good hardcourt five.

CAMP BOWIE, Tex.—Those who like the furious punching of a kyo-featuring fight card were satisfied as four bouts ended via the birdie-tweeting route. The slug fans were in the majority, if the roar of the crowd meant anything.

PINE CAMP, N. Y.—The 95th Armored Field Artillery cagers lost by forfeit. Then they took the floor and won a game—by forfeit.

SCOTT FIELD, Ill.—Pfc. Carl

Fifth Army Seeks
Boxing Champs
Through Tourney

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, in Italy.—The American Army may produce another Gene Tunney in a series of elimination tournaments to determine the champion boxers among the Allied troops in the North African theatre of operations.

Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark has approved a Fifth Army tourney in which the champions from each Army unit will be selected to go to Algiers to fight in the finals.

Maj. Ray Novotny, former coach of Kent (Ohio) State University and one-time professional football player for Portsmouth, the Brooklyn Dodgers and Cleveland, laid the plan before Clark through the chief of staff.

The chief of staff explained that under the circumstances it might be difficult for the Army to put a good boxing team in the tournament to include fighters from the Fifth Army, Eighth Army and various base sections.

Clark said he wanted the Fifth Army to have the best team possible.

Each division will send in various weight classes to the tournament, and winners will represent their units in the main tournament in Algiers.

Preliminaries will be run off in January and the main tournament will be held early in February, Novotny said.

Fifth Officers
Baseball Team
Signed a Recruit

WASHINGTON.—A plane carrying Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark back to his headquarters some months ago was forced to circle the landing field while the baseball game was adjourned.

When the plane landed, General Clark stepped out and demanded, "What's going on here?"

Knowing the orders prohibiting the playing of baseball on a field, a junior officer replied in a trembling voice, "a baseball game, sir."

The general looked sternly about the field. "Who's playing?"

"It's the officers of the Fifth Army against the enlisted men," he was told.

"I'm an officer of the Fifth Army," said Clark; and then, without a change of tone, added, "Will you let me play, too?"

Officers and men grinned. The tension was broken and the game was resumed—with a new recruit.

Tommy Hitchcock May
Lead Fighter Group

LONDON — Ten-goal Tommy Hitchcock is picking up in a Warhawk where he left off twenty-five years ago in a Nieuport. According to information received here recently Lieut. Col. Hitchcock, now air attache to the United States Embassy, is believed to be slated for command of a new fighter group.

If he gets such an assignment he will be one of the very few First World War American fighter pilots flying in the present conflict, but age may not prove a formidable barrier in his case. In the First World War he was rejected by the United States Army because of his age—17. However, he made his way into the famed Lafayette Escadrille and, in company with such men as William Wellmann, Raoul Lufbery, Quentin Roosevelt, Charles Nordhoff and James Hall, made that squadron immortal in the history of aerial combat.

Mitchel Beats Columbia

MITCHEL FIELD, N. Y.—The Lion roared and it bellowed Wednesday evening up at the Morningside Heights in New York, but, well they say, nothing can stop the Army Air Corps, not even the King of Beasts, and so the Post basketball team rolled to its third consecutive win of the season in as many starts by straining Columbia University to the tune of 45-36.

Stuchell has an amateur boxing record of 68 straight wins. He piled up his win total in amateur and Golden Gloves mitt-tossing.

NORTH CAMP POLK, La.—Five members of the 8th Armored Division boxing team extended a welcome hand to the men in the 9th Armored—but the hand had a glove on it. The 9th expected the gesture and extended their hands. Final score: 9th, 3; 8th, 2. Handy affair, eh, wot?

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—Stewart's varsity hoopsters will field a team with only one man under the six-foot mark.



OUTSTANDING among service teams in the southeastern sector is the Anti-aircraft Center's football eleven at Camp Davis, N. C., coached by Maj. Henry A. Johnson, former Michigan State griddier. The Blue Brigade featured two erstwhile All-American standouts in Fullback Norm Standle (55) of Stanford U. and Chicago Bear fame, and Tackle John Mellus (38) of Villanova and New York Giant pro repute.

—Signal Corps Photo

Just Like A Story From
Thriller-Diller SportsGreat Lakes Scores Years Biggest
Football Upset

WASHINGTON—Remember the days when you used to carefully place a copy of "Thriller-Diller Sports" between the upright covers of your seventh-grade geography book and settle down to the serious business of reading the adventures of Ken Fleetfoot on the Gridiron?

Ken's team was trailing, 14-12. There were but 30 seconds left to play. Ken said, "Give me the ball." The crowd went wild as he faded back to pitch a pass, and then: "Junior, what is the principal export of Siam?"

But even the teacher would have become excited Saturday as Steve Lach took a pass from center, faded back, and pitched a pass to Paul Anderson which gave Great Lakes a 19-14 victory over Notre Dame with 30 seconds left to play.

Great Ball Club

Great Lakes defeated a great ball club. A ball club which had beaten nine of the best teams in the Nation before closing its season with the one loss. The Notre Dame team took a 14-12 lead just 30 seconds before the "Hollywood" pass was fired, after trailing a fighting Great Lakes team throughout the fourth period.

Notre Dame wasn't the only team which had its winning bubble pricked, although the Fighting Irish defeat will go down as the upset of the year—if not years.

The Washington Redskins caved in before the charging Philadelphia Pittsburgh Steagles and left the field with a 27-14 defeat on their records. It was poetic justice. For four years Roy Zimmerman sat on the Redskins' bench understudying Slinging Sammy Baugh. Sunday it was all Zimmerman's show as he sparked the Steagles' attack.

A Great Battle

An old military adage says to get the "mostest men there fustest," and that's exactly what Navy did as they defeated a fighting—though undermanned—Army eleven, 13-0. For one half it was a great battle as tempers occasionally flared, but in the second half the Navy Reserve strength proved too much for the Cadets.

In the wake of the Notre Dame upset, few noticed that a rugged Brooklyn College eleven rose to great heights and defeated Rutgers, 12-6.

In the traditional Thanksgiving Day games, Colgate beat Brown, and Maryland beat V. M. I., 21-14, in lieu of their traditional opponents. North Carolina Pre-Flight toppled North Carolina State, 21-7.

Both Bowlers

Texas pushed their way into the Cotton Bowl game and the conference championship by beating Texas Aggies, 27-13, in a well-played game. The Aggies didn't mind—they're bowling, too.

Tulsa won a bowl bid and maintained its high-scoring record by turning back Arkansas by a lopsided 61-0 score. St. Mary's found Utah a soft touch and won a 34-0 decision.

Service teams found the Thanksgiving menu to their liking. Fort Riley beat an up-and-down Kansas team, 22-7, and Camp Davis high-powered football machine beat Fort Bragg, 42-0. Fort Benning's 300th Infantry found the Tankers from

Camp Gordon a soft touch and ran wild, 61-0.

Service teams continued to dominate the West Coast Conference, with Del Monte Pre-Flight giving California an unmerciful 47-3 shellacking. Iowa Pre-Flight beat the Minnesota eleven, 32-0.

Won a Bowl Bid

Randolph Field lost its first game, but won a bid to a bowl game when Southwestern Louisiana took its measure by a 6-0 score. Camp Lejeune beat Jacksonville Naval, 13-6.

Georgia Tech continued to roll high, wide and handsome in beating Georgia, 48-0. Oklahoma won the Big Six title and had a merry time defeating Nebraska, 26-7.

In the pro circuit, the New York Giants beat the Brooklyn Dodgers, 24-7, to keep their hopes high for a tie in the Eastern Division. There is a possibility of a Redskin-Steagle-Giant tie. The Chicago Bears came from behind three times to win the Western title by defeating the Cardinals, 35-24.

GRID RESULTS

November 25

Bucknell, 21; Franklin & Marshall, 13. Colgate, 21; Brown, 14. Ga. Tech B, 31; Camp Gordon (10 Div.), 0. Maryland, 21; V. M. I., 14. Morgan, 45; Va. State, 0. Morris Brown, 18; Clark, 6. N. C. Pre-Flight, 21; N. C. State, 7. Oklahoma A. & M., 7; Denver, 6. Presbyterian, 47; Newberry, 6. Richmond, 20; Charleston C. G., 6. South Carolina, 13; Wake Forest, 2. Tulsa, 61; Arkansas, 0. Tuskegee, 19; Alabama State, 13. Texas, 27; Texas A. & M., 13. Vanderbilt, 45; Tennessee Tech, 7. Fort Riley, 22; Kansas, 7. Miami (Ohio), 52; Xavier, 7. Pittsburgh Kas. Tchrs., 32; Wm. Jewell, 6. St. Mary's, 34; Utah, 0. Ft. Benning (300th Inf.), 61; Camp Gordon (Tank), 0. Camp Davis, 42; Fort Bragg, 0.

November 27

Brooklyn, 12; Rutgers, 6. Del Monte Pre-Flight, 47; California, 3. Georgia Tech, 48; Georgia, 0. Great Lakes, 19; Notre Dame, 14. Iowa Pre-Flight, 32; Minnesota, 0. Lafayette, 58; Lehigh, 0. Navy, 13; Army, 0. Oklahoma, 26; Nebraska, 7. Southern California, 26; U. C. L. A., 13. Southern Methodist, 21; Rice, 7. S. W. La., 6; Randolph Field, 0. Camp Lejeune, 13; Jacksonville Naval, 6.

November 28

New York Giants, 24; Brooklyn Dodgers, 7. Chicago Bears, 35; Chicago Cardinals, 24. Steagles, 27; Washington Redskins, 14.

Slammin' Sammy Leads
Gold Team to Victory

CAMP CALLAN, Calif.—Thanks to a brilliant five under par 67 round turned in by Slammin' Sammy Snead, the Naval Training Station golf team took the measure of the Callan linksmen, 9 to 3, in a match played at La Jolla Country Club.

Snead and Anderson, also a pro star, featured the Bluejacket triumph. Both won, 3-0.

Comprising the Callan team, which played superlative golf throughout, were Capt. R. W. Pratt; Sgt. Lester Griffiths and Sgt. Bill Schantz of Hq. and Hq. Btry.; Sgt. Earl Fox, B-56; Cpl. Ken Neeley, D-56; Pvt. Max Crouch, B-55; Pvt. Collin Heron, A-52, and Pvt. Richard Gaskill, A-55.

Sounds Tiring!
4,437 Sit-Ups

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—A world's record for the number of sit-ups was established recently at Brooksville Air Field, a satellite of the AAFTC. The record was made by Capt. Robert S. Miller, who established the new mark with 4,437 sit-ups in five hours and 19 minutes, to top the previous record, 4,034.

The record number of sit-ups was performed under the direction of Lt. David E. DeFillipo, special service officer at that field. This is part of the physical fitness program as adopted by the Army Air Forces.

Captain Miller, who was stationed in the 341st Bombardment Group with the China-Burma-India Air Forces, has 597 hours of flying, a record for most combat flying time in that particular theatre of operations.

According to Captain Miller, a member of a combat crew must always be in top physical condition and calisthenics of some sort must be done at all times to keep in the best possible shape. Sit-ups is one of the finest of all forms of calisthenics as all muscles get the proper amount of work.

Stationed for three months in Chungking, China, Captain Miller made three low altitude flying raids. On his first low altitude flight, his ship, a Mitchell bomber, was riddled with ack-ack holes after a mission over the Myitang Bridge. On his other low flights, which was to destroy the dams, the report which was given proved the flight successful.

On one of his missions, he was bringing back a load of beer which was put in the bomb bay section of his plane. As he was flying low, the bomb bay doors flew open, and all the beer dropped out. Luckily he was flying over a barracks area, and the boys hurriedly gobbled up the beer which, according to the captain, comes at infrequent intervals.

Captain Miller is the holder of the Silver Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross, with Oak Leaf Cluster, and the Air Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster.

Played Baseball
In Panama Canal

CAMP CROWDER, Mo.—The father of a Central Signal Corps student, here to visit his son, gathered around with the son's friends for the sort of conversation that usually produces tall stories. But they were sticking to the truth, merely bragging a little about how tough their training was.

The young soldiers were emphatic and convincing about the rigors of the camp's battle-simulating infiltration course and how wirephoto and the walkie-talkie have outmoded methods used in the other war.

"Well, training has been tough for a long time," the veteran recalled.

"It was while training for service in that earlier war that I had a training experience that no one in this new Army could possibly undergo."

"For physical training, my outfit played baseball on the bottom of the Panama Canal."

Six-Man Volley Ball
Team Wins Crown

How many men make the best volleyball team? Take a tip from the 117th and don't use more than six. The Lucky Number boys, meeting S-2 for the post championship last week, decided on a sextet to face the nine-man squad representing the Hq. & Hq. and, while they were outnumbered, they definitely were not outplayed.

S-2 won the first match, 15 to 10, but the 117th came back in the next two, 15-12 and 15-11, to win the title and the Greensboro, N. C., post banner.

An 117th spokesman, explaining the tactics, said:

"We doped out plays for a six-man team. We didn't care how many men the other side used. Personally, we thought they were getting in each other's way."

The 117th team included S/Sgt. Mutt Gardner, S/Sgt. Charley Swart, Cpl. Whitey Piro, Sgt. Joe Samuels, Cpl. Edgar Markel and S/Sgt. Gene Kesler.

Servicemen Will Be
Guests at Tulsans

TULSA, Okla.—The news that Tulsa has been invited to the Sugar Bowl game to meet Georgia Tech had been off the press only a few minutes when Tulsa's rabid football fans were at it again—

They're buying tickets to send servicemen to the game. Already enough money has been donated to send 175.

Tulsa fans last year put 3,000 servicemen in the New Orleans bowl to fill seats they couldn't occupy themselves because of travel restrictions.

QM's Latest New Uniform for Cold Uses Layers of Clothes

WASHINGTON—A new cold weather combat uniform, designed to protect against low temperatures and at the same time permit freedom of movement, is being issued on a limited experimental basis to troops in extremely cold climates, the War Department announced this week.

A special fabric, draw strings on jackets to shut out cold air, parka design for outer jackets, and caps which protect the neck and lower face are among features of the new uniform. It is in a color known as olive drab No. 7, slightly darker than the standard Army uniform. The sole exception to the olive drab color is a white parka jacket to be used as an overall jacket covering against snow backgrounds.

Developed by QM

The new uniform developed by the Quartermaster Corps is based on the "layering" principle, under which successive layers of clothing may be donned to suit the climate. It has as its basic fabric a nine-ounce material known as "5-harness" sateen. This material, which gets its name from the mechanical arrangements of the looms on which it is woven, is an extremely tough fabric with excellent wind and water resisting characteristics. It was developed cooperatively by the Quartermaster Corps and textile manufacturers.

The uniform includes a newly designed coast-style field jacket of the nine-ounce material, with a lining of five-ounce poplin. This jacket, which can replace five different types of jackets now in use, is designed to fit loosely in order to accommodate a pile-fabric under-jacket if desired. It is equipped with a draw-string at the waist to fit it to the body. Four large pockets are roomy enough to accommodate extra hand-grenades or packages of combat rations. The under-jacket of alpaca pile fabric has long sleeves and knitted collar and cuffs. These two jackets, worn over the customary wool shirt and underwear, provide protection in moderately cold temperatures.

Two Pairs of Trousers

Unlined trousers of the nine-ounce basic fabric have been designed, cut full enough to permit freedom of movement when worn over an inner pair of wool serge trousers. Both pairs of trousers are held up by one pair of suspenders, and both have button-taps at the cuff line for adjustment so they can be tucked into boots without bulkiness.

For extremely cold climates, a parka jacket of the nine-ounce fabric has been designed as an additional layer. The white parka jacket is made of five-ounce white poplin.

The uniform has two different caps, both fitting under the regulation steel helmet and helmet liner. One is of five-ounce poplin and has wool-lined ear-flaps. The other, for lower temperatures, is made of a pile fabric, with wolverine trim at the face opening, and turns down around the neck and lower faces.

Senate Continues Debate On Soldier Vote Measure

WASHINGTON—The Senate decided to extend the privileges of the soldier vote bill to members of the USO, Red Cross, Friends, and women's pilot services who are serving outside the U. S. during heated debate this week, but struck out provision for voting by other civilians except the merchant marine.

Even if the bill manages to squeeze through the Senate it will face another stormy session in the House where opponents are marshaling their strength.

Claim and Counter-Claim

Opponents of the bill claim that it is unconstitutional "to interfere with the rights of States to set up their own procedures and qualifications for voting."

Proponents argue that they are morally obligated to insure a chance to vote to all those men who have been wrested from their homes to fight overseas.

Opponents claim that most soldiers can vote now under the present absentee voting laws of the individual states.

To this argument proponents answer with the testimony of the War Department representative, Col. Robert Cutler:

"The Army alone is now carrying by air some 700,000 pieces of mail a day, in addition to some 620,000 V-mail letters a day. . . . Even with the use of air mail and air mail priority, the State absentee balloting procedure as provided by existing State laws could not allow any substantial number of votes cast by servicemen overseas to be counted in State primaries and elections."

Time Limit Cited

Although almost all States require that the absentee balloting procedure be begun no sooner than 30 days before the election, Colonel Cutler pointed out that applying for a ballot, having it mailed to the soldier, and returned by him would require the following time on an average:

Overseas point in No. American area 22
Overseas point in European theater 37
Overseas point in Pacific theater 43
Overseas point in Far East area 52

The soldier vote bill would eliminate the necessity of applying for a ballot and by having the Army distribute the ballots would reduce the procedure to one easy operation. These ballots would then be returned to each soldier's local voting district for counting.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt vetoed a resolution of Congress which would have designated Dec. 7 as armed service honor day. The President said that Dec. 7 is a day of infamy which requires no reminder. He believes that future events will determine a day which will be suitable for commemoration.

ing the men who have fought in this war.

House Passes Bill

The House passed with an amendment a bill (H. R. 2207) which would restore citizenship and civil rights to men who return to active duty after having been deprived of their rights because of desertion in time of war. The War Department favors this bill to protect a few such men who have been or may be captured or killed and be without adequate protection. The bill now goes into conference.

In an extraordinary move the Senate returned to its own military affairs a bill which it had previously passed and had been passed in an amended form by the House. Usually when this occurs the bill is sent to a conference of representatives of the two houses to iron out differences.

The bill was S. 1410, which would permit officers to receive permanent appointments as major generals although they do not have the 28 years of continuous commissioned service now required. The Senate would have stricken out the 28 years' provision altogether, but the House amendment would permit only 25 per cent of the total authorized number of brigadier generals to have the lesser experience. Five leaders who have less than 28 years experience have been nominated by the President to be brigadiers and the bill must pass before their promotions can be approved. They are Generals (temporary) Kenny, Clark, Handy, Eaker and Smith.

WD Opposes Bill

The War Department went on record as opposed to a bill which would automatically promote American troops captured in the Philippines, at Wake and Guam. In a letter to the Senate Military Affairs Committee, which is holding hearings on the bill, Secretary of War Stimson said:

"In the case of captured personnel there is no way to distinguish between those men who, by virtue of having fought to the last, might be deserving of a reward in the form of promotion and those who surrendered in circumstances under which they might reasonably have been expected to continue to resist. The general effect of promoting such personnel would be to establish a reward for becoming a prisoner. To promote both types of individuals without discrimination might result in a very unhealthy morale reaction, especially in prison camps where individuals of the former class happen to be interned with individuals of the latter class and have knowledge of circumstances under which they surrendered."

Senator Chavez, Democrat, of



10 HOURS after they begun building this bridge in Italy, following the retreating Germans, U. S. Army Engineers had it ready for traffic. This bridge is between Battipaglia and Acerno.

—Signal Corps Photo

Ingenious Invention Marks Barracks Bags

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—An ingenious invention which minimizes the time-consuming chore of all soldiers—the marking of names and serial numbers on barracks bags—has been perfected by Sgt. Nicholas J. Pantazakos of the Army Air Forces Redistribution Station No. 1.

The device is similar in action to a small printing press. Stop-watch tests have shown that it cuts to almost one-thirtieth the time usually required to stencil a soldier's name and number on his two bags. It used to take 15 minutes to stencil a bag Sergeant Pantazakos takes only 35 seconds with his invention.

Sergeant Pantazakos, a member of the stations art department, has applied for a patent on the device.

Made of wood, the bag printer stretches the denim bags to insure a clearly-stamped impression. It holds the bags flat over a bed of inked type, which has been set to include the required data. Release of a lever causes a weighted section to fall on the canvas, causing a sharp, indelible impression to be stamped on the bag. Previously, the job was done by hand with a small paint brush and individual letter and number stencils.

The idea for the invention came to Sergeant Pantazakos last summer when he faced the task of marking several thousand bags. Working from rough sketches, he built the printer and had the marking job done long before he could have finished it by the old hand-stenciling method.

To date he estimates that he has printed more than 15,000 bags. Since it takes about 15 minutes to stencil a bag and the new invention takes but 35 seconds, it has been estimated that more than 3,600 Army man-hours have been saved on this station alone. On the basis of its success here, the printer soon may be introduced at other Army stations.

Vitizens Now Favor Military Training

WASHINGTON—Public opinion on the subject of compulsory military service in peace years has performed an about-face according to the George Gallup poll.

In 1937 37% of those questioned favored a year of service in the Army or Navy and 58 per cent expressed disapproval. Five per cent didn't know.

The same question today shows that 63 per cent favor the training while only 29 per cent disapprove with 8 per cent undecided.

Strangely enough the women are almost as much in favor of the training as are the men with 60 per cent in favor and 30 per cent against. The men stand 67 per cent in favor, 28 per cent against and the rest undecided.

Kindergarten, Style Show on Post

FORT LEONARD WOOD, Mo. — Two things you wouldn't ordinarily associate with an army post are a kindergarten and a style show. But Fort Leonard Wood has everything, including these two rather incredible items. The kindergarten is made up of children of residents of the post housing area, and the style show was staged recently by wives of officers of the 75th Infantry Division.

New Mexico, who introduced the bill, charged the War Department with intimating that "at Wake, Guam and the Philippines there were any yellow bellies." At his press conference Secretary Stimson told reporters: "The letter speaks for itself; it does not carry (such an) implication."

Others Introduced

Also introduced this week were the following bills:

S. 1547, which would amend the National Service Life Insurance Act and make men on active duty eligible for insurance without taking a physical examination and would grant them up to \$5,000 total coverage without making out application or paying premiums.

H. R. 3757, which would advance certain brigadier generals to the permanent rank of major general or allow them retirement pay of a major general when they leave service.

H. R. 3714, which would exclude the retirement pay of retired enlisted personnel from gross income in figuring income taxes.

Social Security, Discharge Pay Proposal Made

WASHINGTON—Congress is beginning to put some shape to its plans for discharged service men. Pushing aside the welter of bills which have flooded the hamper in the past months providing for mustering out pay, the War Department has come forth with its own proposal that \$300 discharge pay be given men through the rank of captain with six months or more of service, \$200 from four to six months and \$100 for less than four months.

Payment would be made in monthly installments of \$100. Chairman May (D., Ky.) of the House Military Affairs Committee said he would introduce a bill incorporating the War Department's proposal.

Meanwhile, Senator Wagner (D., N. Y.) introduced for himself and Sens. George (D., Ga.) and Clark (D., Mo.) a proposal which he said embodied the President's Social Security recommendations. It would provide up to 52 weeks' payment to unemployed veterans of \$15 a week for a single man, \$5 additional for wife and \$250 for each dependent.

In addition it would give service-old age and survivor's insurance as though they were earning \$160 a month while in service.

Wagner said 700,000 men have been demobilized since Pearl Harbor and that widows and other dependents of men killed in action are losing Social Security rights because servicemen's credits have not been protected.

Wagner's bill would require able veterans to register with a U. S. Employment Service office or attend free job-training courses.

98th Marched 68 Miles To Rucker in Three Days

CAMP RUCKER, Ala.—The 98th Infantry Division has arrived in Camp Rucker after completing two months of maneuvers in Tennessee. The division, under the command of Brig. Gen. George L. Eberle, marched here from Troy, Ala., 68 miles away, in three days. Before going on maneuvers the 98th had 10 months of training at Camp Breckenridge, Ky.

Col. Carroll Badeau Is CO Lexington Signal Depot

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Col. Carroll Badeau, Signal Corps, has been designated Commanding Officer of the Lexington Signal Depot, succeeding Col. Laurence Watts, just appointed Commanding Officer of the Holabird Signal Depot at Baltimore. Colonel Badeau has been Assistant Commanding Officer and Director of Supply at Lexington.

GENERAL MARSHALL'S REPORT

Complete text reprinted in 16-page tabloid form

Complete text of General Marshall's Report, the outstanding historical document of the present war, which was reprinted in the September 11 issue of ARMY TIMES, is now available in 16-page tabloid, 4-column size, at 3 cents per copy in lots of 100 or more copies postpaid. The order form below is for your convenience.

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SOLDIER SHOWS

"Give me a thousand men who are entertained, rather than ten thousand who have had no entertainment."
General John J. Pershing.

In this column the Entertainment Section of the Special Services Division contributes items on Soldier Shows which are in some way interesting or outstanding. Perhaps in these items you may find a suggestion which will be helpful to you in producing your show.

SOLDIER SHOW HIGHLIGHTS:

Overhere
McCLELLAN FIELD, Calif., "At Your Service"—This musical had a cast of 20 EM and 12 elaborate stage sets. More than 90000 square feet of used canvas, and 150 lengths of discarded lumber were used to construct the settings—all material obtained from the salvage dept. The matter of costumes was solved by the wives of McClelland officers, who made the costumes from designs submitted to them.

CAMP PICKETT, Va., "Three Cheers"—The post radio show features each week a salute to one of the United Nations. Heroic Belgium is selected this week and tribute is paid to this gallant nation in the playing of folk music and national airs, folk dances in costume, and an original dramatic script written for the occasion.

RENO ARMY AIR BASE, Nev., "Fun Frolics"—This one-hour mock radio variety show "sponsored" by GI Products, Inc., made good use of WAC and EM talent. Comedy skits such as "Nosey Nobody the Roving Reporter," "Advice to the Lovelorn by Miss Diana Love Finkelwitch," and a "mystery" to end all lights-out dramas, were full of laughs. This was a peppy show with an original slant. Utilizing dummy "mikes," this served as an excellent method in varying the presentation of a straight vaudeville show.

THE PARTY LINE:

There are a lot of stunts and small games that can be played at the beginning of a service club party to start things going. Here are a few:

The Potato Race
Place in front of each contestant five potatoes (peanuts or other objects may be used) at even distances, such as 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 yards. The contestants must run from the starting line, pick up one potato, run back and put it in the basket, run back and pick up a second, and so on. The potatoes must be picked up in order. If a potato is dropped it must be returned to its original position, and the soldier must start again to collect it. The one finishing first wins.

NOTE: The potato must be dropped, not thrown.

PROPS: Any receptacle; basket, helmet, large can, etc.

Hop Hurdle
Place a group of low hurdles such as cushions, piles of books or magazines, duffle bags, before each soldier. Each must hop to the turning point and back, hopping over the obstacles.

Newspaper Race
Provide each contestant with two sheets of newspaper. Each must race to the turning point and back, stepping only on his papers. He steps on one, lays the other in front of him, steps on it, moves the first forward and steps on it, and so on. The one reaching the starting point first wins.

Mississippi Flood Race
Provide each soldier with a glass of water filled almost to the brim. Holding the glass, each must hop to the turning point and back. This game is played better if one soldier hops at a time. The soldier with the least amount of water spilled from his glass is the winner.

SOLDIER SHOW HIGHLIGHTS:

Overhere

SOUTH PACIFIC ISLAND. In what used to be a small Japanese playhouse far out in the Pacific Islands, a group of EM, calling themselves the Galen Players, produce a varied program of plays in which Army nurses are able to take part. Recently Eugene O'Neill's ILE was put on with great success. Other plays that have been done include an original one-acter, BLOOD AND HONOR, an old favorite, THE VALIANT, in which the chaplain appeared in the part of the prison chaplain, and A MODERN SCROOGE—put on for the Army Band Wagon Show.

Also in the South Pacific. A music and dance version of BROTHER RAT was attended by Admiral Halsey and other officers, as well as enthusiastic crowds of EM. The cast included talent from the Army, the Navy and the Marines. After a run of 40 performances the show is now touring the New Hebrides under Navy and Red Cross sponsorship.

PRODUCTION NOTE:

Central Staging, Item 2—(Cont.)

THE PLAYING AREA—Ideally, the "stage" or playing area should be approximately 14 feet by 22 feet, for this playing area allows the actors adequate space for normal movement. It also allows adequate space for the placing of furniture (normally the "scenery" of central staging).

This stage space may vary considerably, however, diminishing in size to fit a very small room, such as a day room, or increasing in size to take care of a larger room, such as a service club. It should be remembered that the stage in this case actually represents the floor of a room from which the walls have been removed, consequently it should be neither too small to accommodate the action nor too large for the audience to lose belief in the action and in the room itself.

It has been found most ideal to have two entrances in the stage. One entrance confuses the audience as to where the actors have come from or where they are going, and more than two have a tendency to confuse the audience, for it has a hard time keeping up with the various entrances and exits. It is not recommended that both entrances be placed on the same side of the stage, but even this has been done successfully.

The stage should not be set apart from its surrounding audience by more than four feet. This proximity tends toward unconscious audience participation and greater audience pleasure. If it is placed closer, the actors may be distracted by audience movement or noise. If placed farther away the intimacy is gone. The entrances should be four feet wide, thus allowing adequate space for two people to enter simultaneously.

(NOTES ON "CENTRAL STAGING" to be continued.)

High Finance

CAMP VAN DORN, Miss.—Financial high jinks marked the week-end dealings of three soldiers of the 63d (Blood and Fire) Infantry Division.

Pvt. Jesse Lewis, of Cannon Co., 255th Inf., was detailed to Sunday KP, but he was tired, so he paid Pvt. John W. Tompkins \$2 to take over the detail. Tompkins slaved over the pots and pans until noon, but grew weary and sought some one to take over. He got hold of Pvt. William Crass, but had to pay the canny Crass \$3 to work for the rest of the day.

And Private Lewis? He slept all day.

Ex-German Flyer Now Gives Bucks to Yanks

DETROIT, Mich.—Ray Snyder, operator of a local filling station, who was a German flier in the last war, and for seven months a prisoner in England, is passing out silver dollars to servicemen in tribute to his American soldier son who was killed in the Wake Island fighting.

"I know it's not much," Snyder says. "But the boys seem to like it and I guess mother and I get the biggest kick out of it. Almost every dollar means a letter and that's cheap for the satisfaction I get."

BBC Doesn't Allow Homesick Melodies

LONDON—"Let's see, can I make a joke about that?" says the British script writer as he consults his list of shalls and shalt nots.

It's no longer a question of wit, but of subject matter on the BBC network. The gagman may know an awfully good story about two lieutenants, but he can't use it because of the taboos adopted by the government-sponsored radio system.

This code forbids jokes about the home guard, the black market, the police, American soldiers, feminine branches of the service, officers (but not enlisted men!), intoxicants, and the bombing of Germany.

Lest Yankee soldiers become homesick listening to nostalgic "Wanna-go-home" songs, or the sweet potato accents of the American South, these too are no longer permitted on the air.

Asbury Park TC Abandoned

FORT MONMOUTH, N. J.—Asbury Park, N. J., has been abandoned as a training center by the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center, and personnel and equipment have been transferred to the main post at Fort Monmouth. Buildings which have been used by the Signal Corps since September, 1942, have been released to their owners and the various training courses conducted at Asbury Park have been transferred to areas used by the Officer Candidate School, which since its reduction in candidate personnel does not require all its former facilities.

Legal Aid Offered

WASHINGTON—Free legal aid to service men, offered by the D. C. Bar Association, was made available at the United Nations Service Center, 500 N. Capitol Street, near Union Station. The Bar Association will have one of its members on duty every evening from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. except Sunday. Arrangements can also be made through the director of volunteers for legal aid for any service man in need who cannot come to the center at these hours.

Do You Know Any of These?

THE LOCATORS have requests for the addresses of the following Army officers' wives; please send any that you may have to Box 637, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

- Mrs. Edward R. Allbright (Lt.).
- Mrs. C. K. Andrews (Florence) (Maj., MC).
- Mrs. C. A. Bassett (Belle) (Col., AC).
- Mrs. Howard C. Bowman (Col., FA).
- Mrs. Gerald C. Brant (Capt.).
- Mrs. (Phyllis) Crudinaff (Capt., FA).
- Mrs. Roy Daegenhardt (Marie) (Maj., Cav.).
- Mrs. William Lee Daniels (Elsie) (Lt.).
- Mrs. John W. Downer (Gladys T.) (Col., FA).
- Mrs. R. A. Edmonston (Lt. Col., MC).
- Mrs. Joe Gautsch (or Gausel) (Lt., MC).
- Mrs. Thomas R. Gibson (Angelica) (Col., Inf.).
- Mrs. Wm. S. George (Billie) (Col., MC).
- Mrs. G. G. Griffin (Olivia) (Lt. Col.).
- Mrs. Henry L. C. Jones (Louise) (Maj., Gen.).
- Mrs. Walter Koenig (Helen) (Lt., CA).
- Mrs. Elias F. Liskos (Capt., TC).
- Mrs. (Marion) Manlove (Lt. Col., Ord.).
- Mrs. John E. McCammon (Anne) (Col., Inf.).
- Mrs. Maurice L. Miller (Nola) (Brig. Gen.).
- Mrs. George O'Connor (Maj., MC).
- Mrs. Guy Pederzani (Capt., Arm'd Inf.).
- Mrs. Hermann L. Peterson (Doris) (Lt. Col., FA).
- Mrs. (Betty) Short (Capt., FA).
- Mrs. William Sternes (Mildred) (Col.).
- Mrs. (T.) Stratton (Lt. Col., FA).
- Mrs. Robert M. Tarbox (Audrey Bullis) (Capt., CB).
- Mrs. William G. Weaver (Dorothy Meyers) (Col.).
- Mrs. Merh Welch (Mary Emma) (Col., DC).
- Mrs. John H. Wohner (Sonia?) (Maj., Inf.).
- Mrs. C. M. Wolfe (Charlotte) (Col.).

Quiz Answers

(See Army Quiz, page 11)

1. B. A "Milk Run" is a mission which has been performed so frequently it has become routine like a milkman's delivery.
2. C. The actual distance is 2898 air miles.
3. False. The War Department reported in June, 1943, that 62 Jap prisoners of war were being held at Camp McCoy, Wis.
4. C.
5. Midway is an outpost of the Hawaiians, Paramushiru is in the Kuriles, New Georgia is one of the Solomon Islands.
6. Cologne, which has been bombed in 122 raids.
7. A.
8. B. The War Department uses "sep" for separate, indicating that the soldier is not a part of a regular unit of the Army but is in a separate or mobile company which can be assigned to any organization.
9. C.
10. B. The cigarette was originated in Brazil in the middle of the 18th century.

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Secretary Stimson Sees Parachutists, Gliders In Training

CAMP MACKALL, N. C.—Secretary of War Stimson visited Airborne Command headquarters this week to observe parachutists and glider troops in a tactical training problem. He was met at the landing field by Brig. Gen. Leo Donovan, commanding general of the Airborne Command, and Brig. Gen. Evans, commanding general of the I Troop Carrier Command.

The salute to the Secretary of War was rendered by the 681st Glider Field Artillery Battalion and the Guard of Honor was made up of members of the 517th Parachute Infantry.

Ma Stimson was then taken to a glider landing area where he observed the take-off and landing of 10 tow planes and 20 gliders by pilots of the 38th Troop Carrier Wing, of the I Troop Carrier Command.

The loading and landing of gliders, during a night operation, was performed by the 550th Airborne Infantry Battalion.

Five hundred parachutists of the 517th Parachute Infantry participated in a night parachute drop after the landing of the gliders.

The following day was given over to the demonstrating of another parachute drop and a glider landing.

Lessons Learned

(Continued from Page 1)

Accenting old lessons of warfare the digest emphasized the need of taking key terrain features. The modern note is furnished in the instructions to proceed along ridges as the low ground was sown with mines and booby traps.

Principle of Depth

The old principle of depth as applied to both offense and defense cannot be "overstressed," according to the digest. The need for defense against the highly-developed German strategy of immediate counterattacks, following loss of positions, was accentuated.

Old war principles were noted in stressing better scouting and patrolling. Junior officers have been instructed to make instructions "ice-clear." Additional training in rudimentary military knowledge is encouraged.

To the artillery went the bouquets. According to a division commander, "one Nazi, who had served on almost every German front, said the American artillery fire was the most deadly that he had experienced."

The Cub observation plane proved highly successful. Routine instructions concerning coordination and orders were recommended. In some cases, it seems, the artillery was far ahead of the infantry it was to support, following night moves.

Tank Warfare

In tank warfare, the naivety of American forces in modern warfare was noted. It was pointed out that in actual combat conditions application of training principles was often overlooked or forgotten.

As a weapon the tank proved of value when used in masses and when completely prepared for the attack. The theory of "blitzkrieg" was exploded in the instructions to work forward steadily, skillfully and with determination.

The digest states that "men must be trained to realize and accept with willingness the fact that a price, including the highest personal sacrifice, must be paid for success in battle."

Tank destroyer units' lesson states that "destroyers must not be used to 'hunt tanks.' Neither can they be used as tanks in a fire fight with tanks without disastrous losses."

Proved Formidable

Land mines and booby traps have proved to be a most formidable and powerful weapon in the present war. The most important lesson has been the realization that clearing mines and traps is no longer the special or exclusive function of the engineers.

Camouflage and basic training rules proved effective against air attack and the .50-caliber gun the best defense in most cases. It was noted that men should fire on hostile aircraft only when the aircraft attack, or the attacking craft are within range.

"Lessons from the Tunisian Campaign" presents one of the clearest pictures of battle operations ever given the ground forces soldier. Recognizing not only its value as a training manual but its appeal from a reader's point of view, the Army Times is printing it in full.

The first installment, which includes the introduction, Infantry and Field Artillery, is found on pages 8 and 9 of this issue. The second installment, which includes Armored Force, Tank Destroyer, mine warfare and booby traps, and defense against air attack will be published next week.

'Big Guns' Find That Helmets Are Useful In Village Fighting

WASHINGTON—The Honorable Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, and Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky visited the XX Armored Corps, 20th Armored Division, 26th Infantry Division, and the post of Camp Campbell, Ky.

Wearing helmets, the two distinguished visitors entered the village where training in house-to-house fighting was going on and found the helmets useful when showers of rock and dirt caused by dynamite explosions fell around their heads.

They both fired the Tommy gun, the Garand rifle, and other weapons.

With Maj. Gen. Walton H. Walker, the Corps commander; Brig. Gen. Roderick R. Allen, the 20th Armored Division commander, and Maj. Gen. Willard S. Paul, 26th Infantry Division commander, they witnessed an assault on a village by an infantry battalion in which smoke, tanks, artillery, riflemen participated. The artillery concentration was fired over the heads of the inspecting party.

They also witnessed demonstrations in hand-to-hand and self-defense fighting, and the medical department's practical course in the first aid treatment of battle wounds.

Others in the party included Brig. Gen. J. G. Christiansen, USA, Chief of Staff, Army Ground Forces; Col. Stanley J. Grogan, GSC, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Relations, and Col. Basil D. Edwards, Infantry, Office of The Under Secretary of War.

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